

TAKE NOTICE.

The Great Irish Orator, M. J. Fanning, will speak in Berea 2:00 and 7:30 P. M. Friday, May 25. Subject: Temperance and Temperance Laws. Admission free. Collection for the cause.

COMMENCEMENT JUNE 6.

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IDEAS.

He that is slow to anger is better than the mighty; and he that ruleth his spirit, than he that taketh a city.—Prov. 16:32.

Quit yourselves like men; speak up, strike out, if necessary, for whatsover is true and manly, and lovely, and of good report; never try to be popular, but only to do your duty and help others to do theirs, and, wherever you are placed, you may leave the tone of feeling higher than you found it, and so be doing good which no living soul can measure to generations yet unborn.—[Hughes.]

IN OUR OWN COUNTRY.

The sensation of the week has been the President's message to Congress in regard to the breach of law by the Standard Oil trust, and action has already been begun against the trust for such offences. Commissioner Garfield reports that there has been no time when the trust has not been taking rebates from the railroads. This may be what has stirred the Senate up to replace the imprisonment clause in the Rate Bill. Even Aldrich, the father-in-law of Standard Oil, voted for this amendment.

The paper trust has at last surrendered to its officers threaten to reorganize in some other way so as to beat the law. The former president of the trust has said some vicious things about the "yellow journals" that have fought the trust. It reminds us of Governor Folk's saying that "All laws look blue to one who wants to break them."

The Senate is becoming fairly radical in its amendments to the Rate Bill. Either the Senators have seen a great light or they have put an explosive into the law that will destroy it when it is brought before the Supreme Court. It has come to pass that we fear the Senate even when it seems to be honestly striving to do something for the country. Now if it will pass the law for removing the revenue from denatured alcohol used in manufacturing and lighting, it may convince the people that it is capable of unselfish action occasionally.

There is a deadlock in the entire Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals over the question of the type of canal to be recommended. Senator Carmack, of Tennessee, has telegraphed to count his vote for sea level. This would give one majority for that type, but there was a dispute over whether the vote by telegraph should be counted. The Committee voted to adjourn to Wednesday. Carmack has been making the fight of his life for the Senatorship.

FROM THE WIDE WORLD.

The Russian Congress has met. The Emperor's speech was short, but the members of the lower house seemed to think there was too much of it even then, and there was no applause. The radicals wanted to demand an amnesty proclamation at once, but the Constitutional Democrats managed to side-track the resolution by skillful parliamentary practice. The Polish deputies have begun their campaign for autonomy. Things are looking stormy but so far an outbreak has been avoided.

The Sultan has backed down and agreed to evacuation of Tabah and the appointment of a commission for the delimitation of the boundary. His first answer was not acceptable to Sir Nicholas O'Connor, the British Ambassador, and the latter has insisted on complete satisfaction being given before the expiration of the limit set by the British note.

The Madrid newspapers of May 11 state that all the powers' signatories of the Algerias convention have accepted the shares in the State Bank of Morocco which have been allotted to them except the United States which refused to participate. That is right. We have no call to mix in the Morocco business except when asked to act as an advisor.

In the British House of Commons last week, Mr. Bellairs, a Liberal, said that the only hope of stopping the present mad race in national armaments was an Anglo-American agreement. These two powers, he said, could guarantee each other against attack by any two powers and both could reduce their armaments.

ADDRESS

Of Dr. James Robertson, of McDonald College,

At a Special Meeting at Berea College Chapel, the Night of Friday, May 4.

Dr. Robertson spoke as follows:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:—To be perfectly frank, I came here for my own pleasure. Sometimes the path of pleasure and the path of duty lie within the same hedges. It so happens on this occasion.

When I first found I could come to Kentucky I promised myself the pleasure of seeing Berea and of seeing the best that Berea had—in its young men and young women who were striving to qualify themselves to live out the largest and happiest and most useful lives they could, in this wonderful country which is to be yours when you are ready to enjoy it. I believe I own more of the outdoors here than half the people who own the land. I think I took more of that scenery into my heart and shall carry its glory through life—and some people think it commonplace and get no uplift and no inspiration from the Lord's handiwork, the drapery of the sky with cloud, the picture of the cattle on a thousand hills, in their grace and strength and quiet repose. I own that now, hereafter. I am enriched by coming down here—I shall carry off a whole countryside with me. What more can you make of it than I do? You may grow wheat and corn, but I shall get wheat and corn at home. And so I have enriched myself in capturing this land—without making you any poorer!

And I am delighted that you have such a good country. I hope you will make the best use of it. It would be an awful mistake for young men to be born into the glory of that inheritance and then to go through life with a cowardly spirit; to say, I am here and the world owes me a living; for a lad to come into one of these farm homes, to look out on men and brave hearted women who first came into the wilderness and hewed out those homes, and then say, Oh, it matters not whether I do anything or not; the world owes me a living and I'm bound to have it. Such a lad as that may have life—everything that his ancestors could leave, except their spirit—and that is the best and choicest inheritance you can have from these who have gone before you.

One of our countrymen came up our way at one time and told this story. Our people were making the most of the land there, but they were not doing quite as much as he thought they might do; they were a trifle more foolish than they might have been, a little more selfish than perhaps they should have behaved, a little less kindly to their neighbors than perhaps their ancestors might have liked them to be; and he said he would tell them a story about a Kentucky horse and a Kentucky boy. This boy was out on the roadside, straw hat, shirt front open and one good strong brace held by a nail pushed through. I know just what he looked like—I've seen a lad just like that up in Canada; sturdy and hearty and self possessed. A man came along on horseback, asking the way to some place, I rather think it was Richmond but won't be sure; the name has slipped me. But this man on horseback was a sight to the boy because of the kind of horse he rode. He was a pioneer preacher in those days and some Kentuckian who had no use for this horse, spavined and ring-boned and with every kind of blemish, gave this horse to the minister for his charger. Well, as the minister came along he said to the boy, "Which is the road to Richmond?" The boy was so absorbed in the attempt to find a place on the animal for another blemish that he did not hear the man. "Wake up, boy! Wake up, wake up! Which is the road to Richmond?" The boy woke up—"Oh, oh, who are you?" "Well, I'm a follower of the Lord. Which way do I go to Richmond?" The boy went back to the horse. "Oh, a follower of the Lord. Well, it doesn't make any difference which way you take—you'll never catch up with him on that horse!"

So you may have the best land for agriculture, and that inheritance, but unless you make the best of what you are and may be you will never catch up on anything. I am glad to find you have such a good college, with a history that's worth cherishing. But every college

and every system of education depends—not on the teachers, not on the students, but on the spirit and purpose of the people. I wonder why you all came here? If you came for the same object and with the same aims as the student who spoke on your behalf, then I wish you God-speed in every subject on which you gried your mind, on which you try to improve and develop your intelligence. For some lads come to school to escape having to do hard work. Some lads come to school to be able to get the nice, soft, easy positions. Another goes into the school to get education in order that he may slip through life easier—which means to do as little work as possible and get as much as can be gotten. Poor way! Still others think education consists in being able to do the marvelous and stunning things. We had a doctor up in our country like that. He was always "showing off" that he had a college degree and could use big words. He came to see a sick boy and instead of telling the boy exactly what he wanted he said, "Boy, extend your lingual organ, please. The boy did not know until that time that he was guilty of having a lingual organ and as the doctor did not explain, the boy kept his mouth shut. "Madam," said this learned doctor, turning to the boy's mother, "Won't you please convey to the understanding of your youthful offspring what I have told him?" And she said, "Johannie, open your mouth and run out your lollicker for the doctor." And so Johannie's tongue went out. The mother was really educated, and could use her education to help the boy. And that is the meaning of education—to be able to help people—help people into happiness, into usefulness, into the largest citizenship in your own land.

Now I want to say only a few things more about education. I was conversing lately with an old man who has made a heap of money in our country and he was complaining a good deal about the conditions of life now not being as good as when he was a boy. Sometimes when an old man is sick and in some pain he begins to think life is not what it used to be; but I fully believe it is far better now than ever before—we are going toward the light. There is that verse in the bible, "The evening and the morning were the first day"—not the morning and the noon and then the gradually increasing darkness, but the evening and the morning were the first day. That is the kind of life we should be living in this land of promise and light and glory. But the man said, "It seems now as though everybody is hustling for himself—the great thing to do is to get all you can for yourself." I think that old man was quite mistaken. Instead of that course of procedure, the course for you is that of education, education that helps a boy to make the most of his body. I think in the first place of my body. I learned more by training wild colts, by shooting and by fishing, than I did by any other sort of manual training or body training I got. So you mountain fellows ought to be capable and strong, broad shouldered, self possessed. It's worth a lot to have that kind of education.

I sat in a theatre in London when Henry Irving was playing there. A little souvenir had been put into all the seats: "Be self-possessed; that's the true art of living; but make yourself somebody worth possessing first—that's the true art of education." To have a body worth having, clean and pure and honest and able to look any man or woman in the face and to live out the life God intended you to live, nobly filling your place, serving and lifting up the weak and helping on this good cause in making this land of liberty and freedom a land where righteousness shall prevail and where justice shall always be tempered with mercy—not exacting the last because it is your duty but giving because you are strong and willing to help more than the other deserves.

More than that, the complexity of life demands more of us now. I think if I had lived two thousand years ago what an easy time I should have had of it! They had a delightful time, a real good old time, those old fellows. Now you have all kinds of microbes and bacteria and albuminoids and other bugs in your books, till you are a little sorry there is such a lot of things. Let me show you what I mean.

I ran a creamery for the government at one time in the Northwest plains and the farmer's wife could keep the milk quite sweet for five days. It was a new, fresh country and there were but few of the germs that sour the milk. But after the creamery ran two years the cream had to come in every two days and was sometimes sour then. Germs had come in with civilization. It is harder to keep up with a complex

civilization. More energy and alertness is needed, for you have a more difficult life to live. You are getting your training now for that life; therefore pay every heed to your studies, to get clear heads that think, think accurately, think clearly, think correctly, that you may be able to live out your life to its largest measure with happiness to yourself and blessing to your neighbors.

One point more: if you educate a man's body and make him light-fingered and educate his head and make him clever and quick-witted, what have you if you stop there? Only an exceedingly capable rascal, an exceedingly clever rascal, with a wily, supple body and a mind fit for any ingenuity. But if you educate a man's spirit to believe that he ought to be the largest and best that a man can be, then you have a well-rounded man, clear headed, good hearted, able to live aright, making life a blessing to himself and others.

Now a few words to those of you who are teachers, as to what you may be. I like that thought of the boy about the schoolhouse. I like Dr. Frost's remark that the old log schoolhouse was good. But I began to think of this: It is said that once upon a time there was a state of affairs when the priests of a certain people had only wooden chalices, humble and lacking in art, lacking in intrinsic value or merit; no beauty. And by and by wealth came, prosperity came, and everything was flourishing, and they had chalices of gold. And it was said that when the chalices were made of wood they had golden priests and when the chalices were of gold the priests had all become wooden men. Don't trust too much to the big, beautiful schoolhouse, lest the teacher may become a wooden teacher, lacking in heart, in spirit and in soul. The gold must be in you and with you if you are to lift up the hearts of the young children.

I remember some years ago in England I went to see the Derby, the great horse race. I suppose it is not wicked to go to a horse race. I never could see that it was—especially if your horse came out ahead. But there at the Derby were young colts under three years old, eighteen starters on one great track, trained for less than three years, and the race of a mile and a half run in less than three minutes. Those eighteen colts came thundering down where I was (I can hear them pounding still) and the one that won the Derby came in ahead in the last two seconds. His thoroughness brought him out ahead in just the last three great leaps. A good many young people will stick to a thing until they are near the end and then let go, when just the last bit was needed to make it right.

Some years ago I gave a small sum in prizes to school boys who would pick the biggest heads of the oats and wheat and sow them again and get better crops. Then I asked one of my friends for \$10,000 to give for prizes. He gave the money. That was a big sum, but it is a big country. We go one-sixth of the way around the globe. We have more land than you have, but Canada is bigger than the States in every way! I am reminded of one of your men who said your great country stretched from the aurora borealis way down to some constellation in the south, and from some distant sky-point in the east through to the end of the second day after the day of judgment in the west! Still we have a big country up there.

So I had these 439 boys picking the biggest heads and sowing the seed and getting better crops. And all this started in the school-house. Now I have a nephew named Alfred Wheaton, and he was in this competition; and he had come out first for two years, and the prize was to be \$100. He was a rather easy-going chap and he just failed to pick out the big heads of the crop for the third year; and when it was reaped he could not find the big heads, and so lost the \$100 prize. He was going to school then. I sent him to college for two more years, and there he did the very same thing—never finished things quite as he ought to—was not thorough enough. I said: "Alfred, you'd better go and begin to earn a living. I have mothered you long enough (though his mother was still living); I am making you so that you depend upon other people and are not thorough in yourself." That was five years ago. The other day I had a letter from him: "My dear uncle—Now I see. I am sorry I was so slack, sorry I was so careless, and now I have earned enough money and I am going to put myself through college, and I will dot my t's, and all the rest, after this." Took him five years to learn that. If you young people will learn that lesson now, it will save you much in the future.

[CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.]

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OUR SERIAL

Under the Red Robe

By STANLEY J. WEYMAN

CHAPTER IX.—CONTINUED.

"I don't believe it," I said bluntly—but I felt the check, and fell to earth. "The man cannot speak."

"No, but he has managed to tell us that he will guide us to the place we want," the captain answered dryly. "The whip, if it cannot find a man a tongue, can find him wits. What is more, I think, he will keep his word." He continued, with a hideous smile. "For I warn him that if he does not, all your heroics shall not save him! He is a rebel dog, and known to us of old, and I will flay his back to the bones—ay, until we can see his heart beating through his ribs—but I will have what I want—in your teeth, too, you d—d meddler."

"Steady, steady!" I said, somewhat sobered. I saw that he was telling me the truth. "He is going to take you to M. de Cocheoret's hiding place, is he?"

"Yes, he is!" the captain retorted offensively. "Have you any objection to make to that, Master Spy?"

"None," I replied. "But I shall go with you. And if you live three months, I shall kill you for that name—behind the barracks at Auch, M. le Capitaine."

He changed color, but he answered me boldly enough. "I don't know that you will go with us. That is as we please," he continued, with a snarl.

"I have the cardinal's orders," I said sternly.

"The cardinal?" he exclaimed, stung to fury by this repetition of the name. "The cardinal be—"

But the lieutenant lay his hands on his lips and stopped him. "Hush!" he said. Then more quietly, "Your pardon, M. le Capitaine. Shall I give orders to the men to fall in?"

The captain nodded sullenly.

"Take him down!" the lieutenant ordered in his harsh monotonous voice. "Throw his blouse over him and tie his hands. And do you two, Paul and Lebrun, guard him. Michel, bring the whip, or he may forget how it tastes. Sergeant, choose four good men and dismiss the rest to their quarters."

"Shall we need the horses?" the sergeant asked.

"I don't know," the captain answered peevishly. "What does the rogue say?"

The lieutenant stepped up to him. "Listen!" he said grimly. "Nod if you mean yes and shake your head if you mean no. And have a care you answer truly. Is it more than a mile to this place? The place you know of?"

They had loosened the poor wretch's fastenings and covered his back. He stood leaning against the wall, his mouth still panting, the sweat running down his hollow cheeks; his sunken eyes were closed; a quiver now and again ran through his frame. The lieutenant repeated his question, and, getting no answer, looked round for orders. The captain met the look, and crying savagely, "Answer, will you, you mute!" struck the half swooning wretch across the back with his switch. The effect was magical. Covered, as his shoulders were, the man sprang erect with a shriek of pain, raising his chin and hollowing his back; and, in that attitude stood an instant with staring eyes, gasping for breath. Then he sank back against the wall, moving his mouth spasmodically. His face was the color of lead.

"Diab! I think we have gone too far with him!" the captain muttered.

"Bring some wine!" the lieutenant replied. "Quick with it!"

I looked on, burning with indignation, and wondering besides what would come of this. If the man took them to the place, and they succeeded in seizing Cocheoret, there was an end of the matter as far as I was concerned. It was off my shoulders, and I might leave the village when I pleased; nor was it likely—since he would have his man, though not through me—that the cardinal would refuse me an amnesty. On the whole, I thought that things should take that course; and, assuming the issue, I began to wonder whether in that event it would be necessary that madam should know the truth. I had a kind of a vision of a reformed Bernart, dead to play and purging himself at a distance from Zaton's, winning, perhaps, a name in the Italian war, and finally—but, pshaw! I was a fool.

However, be that as it might, it was essential that I should see the arrest made; and I waited patiently while they revived the tortured man, and made their dispositions. These took some time; so that the sun was down, and it was growing dark, when we marched out, Clon going first, supported by his two guards, the captain and I following—abreast, and eyeing one another suspiciously—the lieutenant, with the sergeant and five troopers, bringing up the rear. Clon moved slowly, moaning from time to time, and but for the aid given him by the two men with him, must have sunk down again and again.

He went out between two houses close to the inn, and struck a narrow track, scarcely discernible, which ran behind other houses, and then plunged into the thickest part of the wood. A simple person, traversing

the covert, might have made such a track; or pigs, or children. But it was the first idea that occurred to us, and it put us all on the alert. The captain carried a cocked pistol. I held my sword drawn, and kept a watchful eye on him; and the deeper the dusk fell in the wood, the more cautiously we went, until at last we came out with a sort of a jump into a wider and lighter path.

I looked up and down it, and saw before me a wooden bridge, and an open meadow, lying cold and gray in the twilight; and I stood in astonishment. It was the old path to the chateau! I shivered at the thought that he was going to take us there, to the house—to mademoiselle!

The captain also recognized the place, and swore aloud. But the dumb man went on unheeding, until he reached the wooden bridge. There he paused as if in doubt, and looked towards the dark outline of the building, which was just visible, one faint light twinkling sadly in the west wing. As the captain and I pressed up behind him he raised his hands and seemed to wring them towards the house.

"Have a care!" the captain growled. "Play me no tricks, or—" But he did not finish the sentence; for Clon turned back from the bridge, and, entering the wood on the left hand, began to ascend the bank of the stream. We had not gone a hundred yards before the ground grew rough and the undergrowth thick; and yet through all ran a kind of path which enabled us to advance, dark as it was growing. Very soon the bank on which we moved began to rise above the water, and grew steep and rugged. We turned a shoulder, where the stream swept round a curve, and saw we were in the mouth of a small ravine, dark and steep-walled. The water brawled along the bottom, over boulders and through chasms. In front, the slope on which we stood shaped itself into a low cliff; but half-way between its summit and the water, a ledge, or narrow terrace, running along the face, was dimly visible.

"Ten to one, a cave!" the captain muttered. "It is a likely place."

"And an ugly one!" I sneered. "Which one to ten might safely hold for hours?"

"If the ten had no pistols—yes!" he answered viciously. "But you see we have. Is he going that way?"

He was. "Lieutenant," Larolle said, turning and speaking in a low voice, though the chafing of the stream below us covered ordinary sounds, "shall we light the lanterns, or press on while there is still a glimmering of day?"

"On, I should say, M. le Capitaine," the lieutenant answered. "Prick him in the back if he falters. I will warrant he has a tender place or two!" the brute added, with a chuckle.

The captain gave the word and we moved forward; it being very evident now that the cliff-path was our destination. It was possible for the eye to follow the track all the way to it through rough stones and brushwood; and though Clon climbed feebly and with many groans, two minutes saw us step on to it. It did not turn out to be the perilous place it looked at a distance. The ledge, grassy and terrace-like, sloped slightly downward and outward, and in parts was slippery; but it was as wide as a highway and the fall to the water did not exceed 30 feet. Even in such a dim light as now displayed it to us and by increasing the depth and unseen dangers of the gorge, gave a kind of impressiveness to our movements, a nervous woman need not have feared to breast it. I wondered how often mademoiselle had passed along it with her milk-pitcher.

"I think we have him now!" Captain Larolle muttered, twisting his mustaches and looking round to make his last dispositions. "Paul and Lebrun, see that your man makes no noise. Sergeant, come forward with your carbine, but do not fire without orders. Now, silence, all, and close up, Lieutenant. Forward!"

We advanced about a hundred paces, keeping the cliff on our left, then turned a shoulder and saw a few paces in front of us a black blotch standing out from the grey duskiness of the cliffside. The prisoner stopped and raising his bound hand pointed to it.

"There?" the captain whispered, pressing forward. "Is that the place?"

Clon nodded. The captain's voice shook with excitement. "You two remain here with him!" he muttered, in a low tone. "Sergeant, come forward with me. Now are you ready? Forward!"

He and the sergeant passed quickly, one on either side of Clon and his guards. The path was narrow here and the captain passed outside. The eyes of all but one were on the black blotch, the hollow in the cliff-side and no one saw exactly what happened. But somehow, as the captain passed abreast of him, the prisoner thrust back his guards and springing sideways, flung his unbound arm round Larolle's body, and in an instant swept him, shouting, to the verge of the precipice.

It was done in a moment. By the time the lieutenant's startled wits and eyes were back, the two were already tottering on the edge, looking in the gloom like one dark form. The sergeant, who was the first to find his head, levelled his carbine; but as the wrestlers twirled and twisted, the captain shrieking out oaths and threats, the mute silent as death, it was impossible to see which was which; and the sergeant lowered his gun again, while the men held back nervously. The ledge sloped steeply there; the edge was vague; already the two seemed to be wrestling in mid-air—and the mute was a man beyond hope or fear.

That moment of hesitation was

fatal. Clon's long arms were round the other's arms, crushing them into his ribs; Clon's skull-like face grinned hate into the other's eyes; his long limbs curled round him like the folds of a snake. Suddenly Larolle's strength gave way. "D—n you all! Why don't you—Merch! mercy!" came in a last scream from his lips; and then, as the lieutenant, taken aback before, sprang forward to his aid, the two toppled over the edge and in a second hurtled off of sight.

"Mon Dieu!" the lieutenant cried, in horror. The answer was a dull splash in the depths below.

He flung up his arms. "Water!" he said. "Quick, men, get down! We may save him yet! They have fallen into water!"

But there was no path and night was come and the men's nerves were shaken. The lanterns had to be lit and the way to be retraced; and by the time we reached the dark pool which lay below, the last bubbles were gone from the surface, the last ripples had beaten themselves out against the banks. True, the pool still rocked sullenly and the yellow light showed a man's hat floating and near it a glove three parts submerged. But that was all. The mute's dying grip had known no loosening, nor his hate any fear. Later, I heard that when they dragged the two out next day, his fingers were in the other's eye-sockets, his teeth in his throat. If ever a man found death sweet, it was he.

As we turned slowly from the black water, some shuddering, some crossing themselves, the lieutenant looked vengeance at me. "Curse you!" he said, in sudden fury. "I believe you are glad!"

"He deserved his fate," I answered coldly. "Why should I pretend to be sorry? It was now or in three months. And for the other poor devil's sake I am glad."

He glared at me a moment, in speechless anger. At last, "I should like to have you tied up!" he said, between his teeth.

"I should have thought that you had had enough of tying up for one day!" I retorted. "But there; it comes of making officers out of the canaille. Dogs love blood. The teamster must still lash something if he can no longer lash his horses."

We were back, a sombre little procession, at the wooden bridge, when I said this. He stopped suddenly. "Very well," he replied, nodding viciously. "That decides me. Sergeant, light me this way with a lantern. The rest of you to the village. Now Master Spy," he continued, glancing at me with gloomy spite, "your road is my road. I think I know how to cook your goose."

I shrugged my shoulders in disdain, and together, the sergeant leading the way with the light, we crossed the meadow and passed through the gate where mademoiselle had kissed my hand and up the ghostly walk between the rosebushes. I wondered uneasily what the lieutenant would be at and what he intended; but the lantern light which now fell on the ground at our feet and now showed one of us to the other, high-lit in a frame of blackness, discovered nothing in his grizzled face but settled hostility. He wheeled at the end of the walk to go to the main door; but as he did so, I saw the flutter of a white skirt by the stone seat against the house and I stepped that way.

"Mademoiselle," I said softly, "is it you?"

"Clon?" she muttered, her voice quivering. "What of him?"

"He is past pain," I answered gently. "He is dead, but in his own way. Take comfort, mademoiselle." And then before I could say more, the lieutenant with his sergeant and light were at my elbow. He saluted mademoiselle roughly. She looked at him with shuddering abhorrence.

"Are you come to fog me, sir?" she said idly. "Is it not enough that you have murdered my servant?"

"On the contrary, it was he killed my captain," the lieutenant answered, in another tone than I had expected. "If your servant is dead, so is my comrade."

She looked with startled eyes, not at him, but at me. "What! Captain Larolle?" she muttered.

I nodded.

"How?" she asked.

"Clon flung the captain and himself into the river-pool," I explained in a low voice. "The pool above the bridge."

She uttered an exclamation of awe and stood silent. But her lips moved; I think she was praying for Clon, though she was a Huguenot. Meanwhile I had a fright. The lantern, swinging in the sergeant's hand and now throwing its smoky light on the stone seat, not on the rough wall above it, showed me something else. On the seat, doubtless where mademoiselle's hand had lain, as she sat in the dark, listening and watching, stood a pitcher of food. Beside her, in that place, it was damning evidence. I trembled lest the lieutenant's eye should fall upon it, lest the sergeant should see it; I thought what I could do to hide it; and then in a moment I forgot all about it. The lieutenant was speaking and his voice was like doom. My throat grew dry as I listened. My tongue stuck to my mouth; I tried to look at mademoiselle, but I could not.

"It is true, the captain is gone," he said stiffly. "But others are alive and about one of them a word with you—by your leave, mademoiselle. I have listened, to a good deal of talk from this fine gentleman friend of yours. He has spent the last 24 hours saying, 'You shall!' and 'You shall not!'"

He came from you and took a very high tone because we laid a little whip-lash about that dumb-devil of yours. He called us brutes and beasts and but for him I am not sure that my

friend would not be alive. And when he said a few minutes ago that he was glad—glad of it, d—n him!—then I fixed it in my mind that I would be even with him. And I am going to be!"

"What do you mean? mademoiselle asked, wearily interrupting him. "If you think you can prejudice me against that gentleman—"

"That is precisely what I do think! And I am going to do it. And a little more than that!"

"Wait! wait, mademoiselle, until you have heard!" he said. "If ever a black-hearted scoundrel, a dastardly, sneaking spy, trod the earth, it is this fellow! This friend of yours! And I am going to expose him. Your own eyes and your own ears shall persuade you. Why, I would not eat, I would not drink, I would not sit down with him! I would not! I would rather be beholden to the meanest trooper in my squadron than to him! Ay, I would, so help me Heaven!" And the lieutenant, turning squarely on his heels, spat on the ground.

[To Be Continued.]

WOMEN AT THE BARRICADES.

Building Ramparts in Streets an Ancient Method of Fighting Authority.

The men and women who erected the barricades around which so much blood flowed during the recent riot in Lodz, Russia, were following time-tried precedents. For the street barricade is the first thing which an otherwise defenseless population puts up when it means to fight authority.

History has been made at the barricades. Nearly 600 years ago Paris, the home, apparently, of this sort of fighting, barricaded its streets against the future Charles V, and two and a quarter centuries later resorted to similar defense when 4,000 mercenaries were marched in by Henry III to overawe the "council of sixteen." The barricades were terribly successful then, for the soldiery would have been annihilated had not the court consented to negotiation in time to save the remnants of the 4,000.

During the three days revolution in Paris seventy-five years ago the populace showed that it had not forgotten. Men, women and children worked to build ramparts in the streets, tearing up the roads and pulling down buildings and trees for their materials. Louis Philippe fell when the first barricade of the revolutionaries was run up.

There was a terrible fight to follow, in comparison with which that at Lodz was insignificant. Sixteen thousand people were killed and wounded and half as many taken prisoners. The damage done amounted to \$6,000,000.

When Louis Napoleon seated himself he remembered barricades and their power and determined that he would have none of them. He made wide boulevards, which cannot be swept with grape-shot; macadamized the roads and did all he could think of to make the barricading of the streets impossible. But the days of the commune showed that the old art was by no means gone nor the possibilities exhausted.

London also has its barricades. On the occasion of the funeral of Queen Caroline, in 1821, the crowd barricaded the route by which the body was to have been smuggled out of the capital.

The Duchess of Albany never permitted her children to be spoiled, as the following story shows. The present Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha went to Sandroyd House School, Cobham, kept by the Rev. L. H. Wellesley-Wellesley, a descendant of both the Iron Duke and the great preacher. It was a rule of the school that a boy who spilt ink on the boards scrubbed it out.

One day the little Duke of Albany was the culprit, and was told to go to the household and bring a pail and scrubbing brush. With an indignant look he reminded his tutor that he was "the queen's grandson." The protest brought a quiet repetition of the order, and the angry youngster was compelled to perform his task. The duchess expressed great appreciation on hearing the story.—London Tit-Bits.

His Modest Epitaph.

There are those who take the precaution to buy their own monuments and tombstones, and write their appropriate epitaphs. What special comfort they can get out of this is not clear; but that is their business. We recall for instance, a true story of a fellow who had been found guilty of a very cruel murder in one of the Connecticut towns, and was sentenced to die on the gallows. A few days before his execution his lawyer called at the cell and asked if there was anything the condemned would like him to have done in post-mortem arrangements. This man said that he would leave with a lawyer a sum sufficient for the purpose of a plain stone, to be erected at the head of his grave, and bearing the simple inscription: "Sacred to the memory of ———. Died ——— (name and date we omit). Of such is the kingdom of heaven."—Buffalo Commercial.

As Ordered.

An author who was his own publisher advertised one of his works as follows:

"Send five shillings for my new book with autograph."

Shortly afterwards he received this order from a country reader:

"I enclose five shillings. If the autograph is one of those talking machines, send it on by train. I don't want the book."—Birmingham (Eng.) Post.



THE DAIRY

PROVIDE CLEAN FEED LOT.

One Farmer Who Has Tried It Recommends That It Be Paved with Brick.

What is the best plan of arrangement and construction for a cattle feeding yard that shall be convenient and sanitary seems to remain an open question. Some have advocated brick floors, while others will have nothing to do with them. The only consensus of opinion there seems to be on the subject is that it is almost impossible to keep the feeding yard clean and sanitary. There is little doubt that muddy feed lots are one

of the most important questions which must be dealt with by the stock raiser, and in this connection it may be advantageous to consider the plan of an Illinois feeder as described in a recent bulletin of the Illinois station.

The illustration represents the feed lot and shelter of Hon. E. E. Chester, of Champaign county. This pavement has been in use two years. It is 24 by 80 feet. The bricks were laid flat on six inches of gravel, the latter being packed by tramping with horses until a solid surface was secured. Brick costing eight dollars per thousand were used, and a cement wash was applied after the bricks were laid. No setting or cracking has yet been observed. The labor was done by the regular farm help. The curbing consists of curbstones 18 inches in width and three inches in thickness, set edgewise into the ground. The feed-bunks are placed inside the shed, as shown in the cut.

The yards and shelter are designed to accommodate about 50 cattle. In dry weather the cattle remain in the larger yard a considerable portion of the time. The advantage of the pavement is chiefly in giving the cattle easy access to water and shelter. "A steer will generally eat pretty well, even standing in the mud," says Mr. Chester, "but my experience has been that a fat steer will take less water than he needs if he must work to get to it, and will not take proper advantage of shelter unless it is where he can reach it easily. There is no question in my mind of the wisdom of paving the area adjacent to water and shelter in a muddy locality."

The shelter consists of a building 20 by 26 feet, 20-foot posts, with two wings, each 20 by 30 feet. The portion used as cattle-shelter is thus 20 by 80 feet. On the upper floor of the middle portion is stored dry corn-fodder run through an ensilage cutter. This is fed into the bunks below, through an open shaft at the front of the bin. Another bin 10 by 20 feet occupies the lower floor of the main building, and corn can thus be stored a few steps from the feed bunks so as to be fed easily by basket if desired.

DAIRY HINTS.

The milking machine promises to become quite a factor before long. A good cow is worth more money than she brings in the market.

Good breeding and good feeding will give an average weight of 1,000 pounds to a calf at 12 to 14 months old.

The dairy business cannot be learned in one day, one month, or one year. There are things we must practice before we can learn them.

For removing warts on a cow's teats a Me. reader says to apply sweet oil two or three times daily, rubbing it in well, and the warts will soon disappear.

A poor cow or calf can often be made to come up to the standard of the herd by a little extra care and attention at the beginning of the grass season.

To Clean Mold-Board of Plow.

Sometimes the moldboard of the plow will not "scour" when it is first put into the ground, even if it was cleaned off nicely after it was used last. Take a little coarse gravel, a bit of an old brai sack, and scrub the moldboard well before starting out. This will take off the least bit of rust and help the steel to turn.—Farm Journal.

Weather Affects Milk Flow.

I have found that the weather has a lot to do with the flow of milk. Before a storm, my cows stop the flow of milk. As a barometer they cannot be surpassed. As soon as the storm comes the milk comes. Sometimes the storm may pass over; but it acts all the same.

Avoid Too Early Pasturage.

Keep the beef calves upon dry feed for some time in the spring until the grass gets large and sweet. It does not pay to turn upon grass too early, as there is not much strength in early grass.

The Honest Farmer.

Let your word be surer than your bond, and your wholesale customers will have the larger part of your load, sold before it gets to the store, and the consumer will have the pot on ready to receive it.

SOME FAULTS IN DAIRIES.

Conditions Which One City Milk Inspector Found to Exist on Some Farms.

A city milk inspector visited the farms supplying milk to his city and found many improper conditions existing. In his report given below you can find any item which would condemn your dairy:

1. Barns not sufficiently ventilated.

2. Surroundings not sanitary, especially as to removal of manure, which I usually found piled up against the barn in a convenient place. This should not be allowed to accumulate, but should be removed daily.

3. Stanchions should be better drained, and no stagnant water or pigs allowed, in the barn yard.

4. Milk houses not usually provided with screens or cement floors. Flies noticed in milk.

5. Cow's udders should be cleansed better. Some had an entirely wrong idea of cleanliness, both as to the cows and as to the hands and the clothing of the milkers. In one instance, a small bucket of cold water and a thin, dirty looking rag were used for all the cows. By the time the udders of six cows were washed off the water and wash rag were not very clean.

6. In several dairies each milker would use several pails, and after filling once would leave it stand uncovered, open to the flies and numerous sources of infection always present. At two places I found helpers straining milk through dirty cloths, in which a handful of flies had found their last resting place.

7. Cans not sterilized by boiling water or steam, but hastily washed with lukewarm water, and set aside to dry, under roof, sometimes with cover on. This should not be done. It is important to sterilize them with boiling water or superheated steam every time they are used, then put upon a clean frame, upside down, with covers off, and fully exposed to fresh air. Bottles and other containers should be treated likewise.

8. Chickens allowed too many liberties about the place. It is impossible to train a chicken, but the screens which are needed to keep out flies and other insects will keep them out.

9. Improper feeding. Some dairymen consider certain feed good which I do not think is fit to use. I will report more fully upon this important subject when I have concluded my investigations.

10. At one farm I noticed dogs were used for driving his cows. This I do not believe good practice.

11. In one place I found a bad well. The water was used for the cows and also for rinsing the cans. When typhoid fever is caused by the milk and it has been traced to the milk in several epidemics, it is invariably due to water used in rinsing the milk cans or other containers with infected water. This well was condemned.

12. Whitewash not much used in the barns. The above criticisms do not apply to most of the dairies. Some were models of cleanliness; barn clean, fresh and well ventilated, stanchions properly kept and drained, milk house clean as a good housekeeper's kitchen, screens in nearly everywhere, and cleanliness noticeable everywhere. The fact that some dairies were models of cleanliness convinced the inspector that it was not necessary to have the faults mentioned in any of them.

CATTLE RACK AND TROUGH

An Arrangement by Which the Cattle Are Prevented from Throwing Out Feed.

The feed racks for my cattle are of 4x4-inch sawed stuff (oak is best) for the legs and cross pieces writes a correspondent of Farm and Home. Put cross pieces 14 inches from top.

Legs should be 3 feet 2 inches long. Bolt 2x4-inch scantling round inside of top making a solid frame, then floor and board up the sides and ends tight. The top rack may be made stationary or to lift off just as suits. It prevents the stock from throwing out the feed. The slats can be made of 1x6 or 1x4. They should be about 2 feet apart and 3 feet long.

RACK FOR FAN-MILL SCREENS

Convenient Place for Storing the Attachments When Not in Use.

A convenient rack for storing screens of fan mills and such machinery is shown in cut. It is made of strips one inch square, which are solidly attached to the frames, which are of one-inch stuff. Mark the screens on the end and place upright in some convenient location, where the wire will not get wet and rust.

Skim Milk for Calves.

This is an exceedingly valuable feed for growing calves. It must always be fed sweet and must be as warm as the mother's milk, about 88 degrees. Four quarts fed twice a day is sufficient for the first month. Add 2 teaspoonful of oilmeal to each feed. In addition to the skim milk, let the calves have oats or shorts and hay.

Care of Farm Separator.

Where the farm separator is used be particular about running it at even speed. Then as soon as the work is completed, wash it out thoroughly so that fermentation will not set in and it will be in good condition to receive the next milking. Running warm water through the separator will assist in keeping it in good condition.

History of the Eighth Kentucky

Thrilling Story of the Part this Gallant Regiment Took in Our Civil War.

CHAPTER V—Continued.

After all that night's hurry and worry we were not ordered to move from there for three days. This delay caused the men to swear and fret. Many of the officers now, as well as men, began to swear that they believed General Buell did not want to press the enemy hard enough to bring on a general engagement; and from here on to Louisville, when there was a general halt, there were many such expressions as "What's up now?" "Nothing, only Bragg's got a wagon broken down, and old Buell's stopped to wait for him to get started." While at Cave City, our cavalry and that of the enemy skirmished around ahead a little, which was repeated daily until we neared the Ohio River.

At last, after we had about disposed of our three days' cooked rations, the evening of the 21st September, we again took to the dusty road, and marched by midnight to Mumfordsville, fifteen miles; waded the river, waist deep, stacked arms and lay down, not feeling much like praising our general-in-chief for the discomforts of our wet clothing. Captains Hickman and Winbourn both had to be left here at a private house, being too sick to be carried in the ambulance further.

The 22d, before forming column, about forty rebel prisoners, picked up by our cavalry, passed south, being paroled. We halted at Bacon Creek for water, where another installment of paroled rebels met us. Our men cheered them, and said to each other: "May be we will get to fight the hungry, dirty rascals yet."

Late in the evening the whole command halted near Upton Station, having marched hard the most of the previous night and all day in dust, often six inches deep, causing a cloud almost suffocating, rendered less endurable by the scarcity of water to quench our famishing thirst. One day's rations were issued, with orders to cook and prepare for the next day. Water and wood both being scarce, or very inconvenient to get, the exhausted men generally fell down to sleep without converting their spoiled flour into bread. Consequently, on the sounding of the assembly the 23d, the majority of our division had only begun to prepare breakfast. The most of the men crammed their uncooked dough and bacon into their haversacks, swearing at thus being hurried off. Some in their wrath unwisely threw away their flour or dough. From Upton Station until we halted in Louisville our command was scarcely given time to eat or sleep, as the main force of the enemy had been forced by our cavalry to turn off toward Lebanon and Bardstown.

Now commenced the race between us and the enemy for Louisville. By 2 o'clock, p. m., we marched twenty miles to Elizabethtown. Here we halted three hours, and cooked and ate of what little was left of the last night's issue, the majority being too exhausted to go to the fields to forage. At 5 p. m. the bugle's warning notes bid us get into column, and off again. Ten miles further, great numbers gave out with blistered feet, or were overcome from want of sleep, and dropped by the roadside, but before daylight all came up to where the main force had halted.

The morning of the 24th, we did not require much time to cook, as we had little or nothing left. When we arrived at West Point, at the mouth of Salt River, at one o'clock, p. m., we learned that Bragg's main force was at Bardstown, Ky. We crossed Salt River and stopped, three miles further on, on the southern bank of the Ohio River.

On the 25th of September, by a

severe march of twenty-seven miles through the dust, which was for miles from six to eight inches deep, we arrived in the lower edge of the city of Louisville near midnight, our eyes and feet sore from the hot dust, and the hungriest, raggedest, tired, dirtiest, lousiest and sleepiest set of men the hardships of this or any other war ever produced. This was the general condition of all the troops that came through from Tennessee. The 27th, we moved out two miles from the city, on the Nashville pike, where our division washed up what clothing we had worth that trouble, drew new clothing, some camp equipment, with the promise of again obtaining sight of that important and ever welcome individual, the paymaster. Company commanders went to work, and many of us did not stop to sleep until the payrolls were ready for the men's signatures, as all the officers and men were without money. Those who had not spent nor sent their pay home, had been importuned by less prudent or less lucky comrades, and borrowed and spent about every greenback they could command.

The 30th, the long looked-for paymaster appeared in our division, and paid off many of the troops. Our men were beginning to feel "bully," by the little rest, clean, new clothes and prospect of pay; and, to add to many of their jubilant feelings, some one came in from the city and reported that General Jeff. C. Davis had killed General Nelson for abusive language. No one considered Nelson a coward or friend to the enemy, but he was pronounced a tyrant of the "first water."

About this time all the oldest regiments in the army were desirous, and many of them clamorous, for General Thomas to supersede General Buell. Apparently all had lost that confidence in our general-in-chief that is so essential for the efficiency of troops.

We received general orders to leave all trunks, officers' desks, company books and extra baggage at Louisville, and prepare to march in light order at 6 o'clock the next morning. The enemy's cavalry had been skirmishing with our advance pickets out ten or twelve miles southwest. Our men said: "Well, we would like to have a few more greenbacks, but we want to be led to the enemy." Many of the Eighth said: "That old poke-easy general of ours has allowed the thieving rebels to overrun the best portion of the state, and they are now in full possession of our homes. All we care for now is to be allowed to have a chance to thrash and drive the lousy devils out, or kill or capture the whole army of thieves, with all their long train of stolen goods."

CHAPTER VI.

The morning of the first day of October, 1862, was one of those bright, pleasant days so exhilarating after a few white frosts. With one day's grub and a full supply of cartridges, our brave, hardy boys, without a murmur for pay, cheerfully formed in column, and in quick time marched toward Bardstown, where we understood the main force of Bragg's army were. Now that we had succeeded in placing ourselves between the enemy and our immense stores of supplies, every man appeared eager for battle. After marching eight miles, we heard the lively popping of carbines ahead. We broke into a double-quick, and in three miles further came to where the Fourth Indiana Cavalry and the rebels had a few minutes before been engaged in a skirmish. Our brigade was ordered to halt, front and cap every piece of ordnance. We then marched in line of battle to the brow of a hill as supports to the cavalry, but the Johnnies kept going on South, and again not an Eighth gun was fired at the enemy. As we filed off to bivouac for the night the men of the Eighth and Twenty-first Kentucky gave many expressions of disappointment. One of the Eighth shouted to the Twenty-first: "The thieving devils always serve us that way. They'll never stop long enough for us to get a shot at 'em."

The Ninth Division (General Woods) passed us and formed the advance of our corps. We camped at Hays Springs, having made a short march. The Twenty-ninth Ohio, a new regiment only two weeks from their homes, was here added to our brigade, the 2d of October. Their new outfit and crowded knapsacks, with two wool blankets and new great coats neatly folded and strapped on top of knapsacks, contrasted strangely with the appearance of our boys, in light marching order, who had learned by sad experience not to make beasts of burden of themselves, carrying weighty articles that would not be needed for months.

The advance of General Wood's

division continued to skirmish with the rear of the enemy's force, a few miles ahead of us, especially about Mount Washington. On the 3d, skirmishing for an hour was quite spirited. On that night we bivouacked on the south fork of Salt River. Here we drew and cooked three days' rations, expecting to engage in some sanguinary work with the rebels before we ate them, as it was reported the main force would certainly make a stand at Bardstown, eighteen miles southwest of us. Every man in the Eighth, at the sound of the assembly, with loud cheers, took their places in the column, eager to have a trial at short range with the invaders, but the evening of the 4th, on arriving near Bardstown, we learned with some regret that, after a little skirmishing with our advance, the enemy had fled toward Danville and Springfield. We began to think, from the uniform distance these two large bodies of belligerents kept apart, that neither commander-in-chief desired a general engagement.

[TO BE CONTINUED]

OHIO NEWS.

HAMILTON

May 13.—The weather here has been quite cool during the past week. Jack Frost was seen in a light suit, but luckily he did but little harm.

Strawberries are much cheaper here than they were last year.

Some of our Kentucky citizens here are planning to attend the G. A. R. Encampment to be held at Berea in June.

Arthur Flanery, one of the Berea excursion party, paid M. Gabbard and wife a short visit here.

Mr. Scott Rice, formerly from Irvine, Ky., who has been employed by the C. C. Paper Co., was recently married to Miss Nellie Walner, of Hamilton. Mr. Rice has been in Kalamazoo, Mich., but we understand that he has just returned to Hamilton, O.

We were much pleased to read the thrilling letter in the Citizen from our old friend, C. B. Moore, telling of his trip west. We trust that he and his family may be successful in finding themselves a suitable home in the great west, and hope he will give us some of its grandeur by writing often to the Citizen.

Measles and mumps are numerous in Hamilton at present and are prolonging their stay in many homes.

Miss Lizzie Reynolds, daughter of P. M. Reynolds, and Miss Jennie Wilson visited Anse Frost and wife last Sunday. Some of the Citizen readers will be interested in learning that Uncle Anse has recently moved here and purchased him a home.

Will Reynolds and Floyd Judd spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Meredith Gabbard.

Willard Vale and wife have moved to Cincinnati, where Mr. Vale is engaged in the poultry business.

There are numerous dwellings going up in Hamilton this spring. Your correspondent is having a five-room cottage built on Cleveland ave.

Charley P. Reynolds, formerly operator at Brush Creek, Ky., for the L. & N. R. R., now living in California, writes that the earthquake shock was severe in the part of the state where they are, but did no personal injury. Mr. Reynolds is clerking in a store. Both he and Mrs. Reynolds were former students of Berea College. They have been presented with a new baby girl since moving to California.

Mrs. Charley Davis has returned from a three weeks' visit in Indiana.

Mrs. John Fite died of consumption on April 29, after an illness of more than three months, leaving a husband and infant boy. Her remains were taken to Jonesville, Ky., for burial.

CUBAN ENTERPRISE EVIDENCED.

Demand For Plows and Agricultural Implements Has Exceeded Supply.

Washington, May 12.—Cuban enterprise in the extension of crop growing for the world's markets is evidenced in a report from Consul Max J. Baehr, of Cienfuegos, to the bureau of manufacturers. The large sugar plantations have not only been making heavy purchases of machinery in order to increase the capacity of their mills, but idle and new land has been brought under cultivation to yield sugar cane. The demand for plows and agricultural implements has exceeded the supply.

Germany Gets Wrothy.

London, May 11.—The German ambassador at Constantinople, according to the correspondent there of the Standard, has demanded damages for the detention of the German sailing ship *Odysseus* by the Turkish authorities recently and the punishment of the responsible officials and an apology.

To Advertise For Bid.

Washington, May 11.—Shells and projectiles for the navy department will, after June 30, 1906, be purchased by the bureau of ordnance in the open market instead of, as is now the practice, in secret markets from firms engaged in the manufacture of these articles.

Kentucky Flashes

A SURPRISE SPRUNG

On the New Louisville Jockey Club By Owners of Douglas Park.

Louisville, Ky., May 16.—The owners of Douglas park, backed by the Western Jockey club, sprang a surprise on the new Louisville Jockey club and the American Turf Association, when they suddenly appeared before United States District Judge Walter Evans and secured a temporary restraining order designed to prevent interference by the state racing commission with a meeting which it is proposed to hold at Douglas park beginning June 2. After the state racing commission was constituted by act of the recent legislature the Douglas park people, who are backed by Cella, Adler and Tilles, of St. Louis, and John Condon, of Chicago, made application for dates beginning May 14. The dates were refused, the commission announcing that one of its principal functions would be to prevent a conflict of dates. It was understood that the word "conflict" covered the entire state, and as the commission granted long dates to Latonia, another American association track, to follow immediately after the new Louisville Jockey club closed, the chance for Douglas park securing any acceptable dates this year from the commission seemed poor. The temporary restraining order issued is a sweeping one. It directs Charles F. Grainger, Louis DesCognets, Milton Young, J. P. Chittin and E. F. Clay to appear before Judge Evans May 22 and show cause why they should not be restrained from interfering with racing at Douglas park. In the meantime they are enjoined from "giving out, publishing, circulating or ordering that the Douglas Park Jockey club has not the right or will not be permitted to conduct an exhibition of running horses or contests of speed between running horses at Douglas park beginning June 2 and ending July 7."

he order also restrains the commission from instituting suits or interfering with the said meeting or instigating others to do so. The attorneys for the Douglas Park club asked for the restraining order on the ground that the act by which the racing commission was created and under which it conducts its affairs is class legislation, which deprives the owners of Douglas park of their rights under the Fourteenth amendment to the federal constitution and the Kentucky constitution and bill of rights.

FROM LEDGE TO LEDGE

Ashcroft Fell 218 Feet to the Bottom—No Bones Broken.

Harrodsburg, Ky., May 16.—Frank Ashcroft, while walking along the pike leading to Kentucky river, toppled over the cliff and fell from ledge to ledge until he struck the bottom. His brothers missed him and instituted search. Finding his hat on the pike, and noticing that some of the rock at the edge had been disturbed, they investigated and found him lying at the bottom. He was unconscious and terribly bruised, but no bones were broken and he will recover. He fell 218 feet.

Major Barak G. Thomas Dead.

Lexington, Ky., May 16.—Major Barak G. Thomas, 80, the last of the old school of turfmen who brought fame and fortune to the Blue Grass region through their love for the thoroughbred horse, died at his home in this city.

Christ Church Council.

Lexington, Ky., May 15.—The eleventh annual council of the Lexington diocese of Christ church began here Tuesday and will continue three days. Communion was administered by Rt. Rev. Lewis W. Burton, bishop of the diocese, to the visiting delegates.

Mortgage for \$2,000,000.

Frankfort, Ky., May 16.—The Louisville and Eastern railway (electric line) filed for record with the county clerk Tuesday a mortgage for \$2,000,000, the bonds of the company being guaranteed by the Old Colony Trust Co.

Fifth District Convention.

Louisville, Ky., May 16.—It has been practically settled that a convention will be called in the fifth district to nominate a candidate for congress, and if there is no opposition to Swager Sherley, the incumbent, he will be the nominee.

Kentucky Couple Weds.

Cincinnati, May 16.—Miss Gertrude Pollock, daughter of a merchant at Germantown, Ky., was married to Jacob H. Blackburn, a banker of the same place, in the Palace hotel parlors Tuesday morning.

One Killed, Two Scalded.

Menominee, Mich., May 16.—By the bursting of a steam pipe in the mill of the Wells Lumber Co., Nicholas Gemenden, night watchman, was killed, and Engineer Rush and Fireman Johnson so badly scalded that their recovery is considered doubtful.

New York, May 16.—John Adams Thayer, treasurer and general manager of the Ridgway-Thayer Co., publishers of *Everybody's* magazine, will retire June 1 from active participation in the management of the company.

London, May 16.—A correspondent at Peking reports that the French charge d'affaires there conferred with the Chinese foreign office concerning a massacre of French missionaries in the province of Ngau-Hwei, details of which have not been received.

Up-to-date Buggies Down-to-date Prices

Come in and see my stock and I will save you money on any job you buy from me. I have a general line of anything you need: Buggies, Weber Wagons, Implements, Harrows, Plows, Wheat Drills, Corn Drills, Mowing Machines, Hay Rakes, Threshing Machines, Steam Engines, Saw Mills, Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Clothing, Fertilizer; yes, Fertilizer! -I have in a carload of Globe Fertilizer; just in time for your tomato crop; also a special Garden Fertilizer.

Anything you need—farms, town lots, improved and unimproved property in Berea. Come and see me or call me up.

J. P. BICKNELL,

Phone No. 9.

BEREA, KY.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

Time Table in Effect, Jan. 1, 1906

Going North Train 4, Daily
Leave Berea.....3:38 a. m.
Arrive Richmond.....4:10 a. m.
Arrive Paris.....5:28 a. m.
Arrive Cincinnati.....7:50 a. m.

Going North Train 2, Daily
Leave Berea.....1:24 p. m.
Arrive Richmond.....2:00 p. m.
Arrive Paris.....3:30 p. m.
Arrive Cincinnati.....6:10 p. m.

Going South Train 3, Daily
Leave Berea.....1:24 p. m.
Arrive Knoxville.....8:10 p. m.

Going South Train 1, Daily
Leave Berea.....12:26 a. m.
Arrive Knoxville.....7:30 a. m.

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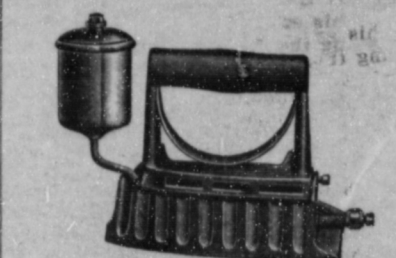
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Progress of Lessness.

The success achieved by the department of agriculture in crossing American with Japanese persimmons should inspire us with additional admiration and respect for advanced science. We may now eat persimmons without being subject to the pucker with which the name of this delicious fruit has so long been associated. Those whose good fortune it has been to pass the early years of their lives in one of the great persimmon districts of the country, remarks the Chicago Inter Ocean, will realize at once what this achievement means. Early in the season, before the persimmon had begun to ripen, they will recall a great longing for a taste of it spread throughout the neighborhood.

This passion always manifested itself simultaneously among the young and old of both sexes, and for a week or two the pucker would be universal. Now this is to end. The puckerless persimmon, thanks to the little Jap, will soon make its appearance in all the persimmon districts, and strangers hereafter, ignorant of the cause, will not fall into the error of believing that all the males in the community are trying to whistle and that all the females are offering to kiss them. We have already on several occasions called attention to the wonderful change that has come over life in the country by reason of the introduction of the trolley, the telephone and the rural postal route. But these constitute only a part of the innovations which have been instituted since most of our middle-aged citizens were boys. What with stoneless peaches, weedless wheat fields, shuckless corn, mortgageless lands, worryless creditors, careless children, and, finally, puckerless persimmons, the movement back to the soil, already under full headway, will be greatly accelerated.

Plans for a large naval station on Lake Michigan have been prepared for the consideration of the secretary of the navy. They provide for the expenditure of two and a half million dollars for the erection of a large group of buildings for the accommodation of at least a thousand young men under training for service in the navy. The establishment of such a station on the great lakes is the natural outcome of the liking of the young men of the west for service in the navy. The modern warship is manned not by sailors so much as by men with a mechanical taste, for the ships are monstrous machine shops. The western youth with a taste for machinery and a desire to see the world is finding the naval service a pleasant way for gratifying both desire and taste.

Nicholas Longworth is said to be a much better housekeeper than his young wife, who has been heard to declare that she fairly hates housekeeping. The congressman is an expert with the chafing dish and at more than one charity affair has covered himself with glory as an amateur chef.

Andrew Carnegie wrote to a newspaper in London: "Wealth lessens rather than increases human happiness and millionaires who laugh are rare." Well, we should smile!

"Nobody seems to want our territory," said ex-Delegate B. S. Rodey, of New Mexico, "and there is no telling where we will have landed by the time the statehood fight is settled. Our status is as uncertain as that of an old negro slave I once heard of. Somebody asked him whom he belonged to. 'Ah don't know, sub,' he replied. 'Ole marse, he upstairs playin' pokah.'"

The announcement that candy is a sure specific for fatigue will doubtless stimulate the glucose industry.

A California lawyer will not argue a case before a jury that has whiskers. These masks enable jurors to conceal their feelings when lawyers take up their time with argument over precedents.

According to a household journal, one of the best of appetizers is orange marmalade. Another good one is a day's work on a woodpile.

A chestnut tree at the foot of Mount Etna is 213 feet in circumference and, 2,000 years old.

THE HOME MARKET HELPS.

Good for the American Farmer When the Consumer Has Money to Spend.

It has not been very long ago since Grover Cleveland advocated changes in the tariff to help everybody. Some people then were not making as much money as they thought they should make, and they kicked at the tariff until they got a Democratic administration and the tariff was reformed. Then, says the Iowa City Republican, they had Mexican and Canadian cattle coming in free of duty and prices of cattle went down. Steel went down, so did barbed wire and nails and everything went down except interest on loans. This period of cheap cattle, poor markets and depression was followed by the enactment of the Dingley law, and prices have been pretty good ever since, so good that a movement has been inaugurated in the east to remove the duty from cattle, chickens, eggs and butter so they can be secured from Canada at lower prices than they now have to pay for products from the western states. In 1896 we were not troubled about our foreign markets. We wanted to rehabilitate the home markets so that the farmers could sell at home. McKinley said open the factories of America to the American workman and that was done. When the American worker is busy and has money to spend for necessities of life the farmer is going to have a pretty fair market. Of course he wants all the market he can get, but he will hardly cut off a good home appetite by admitting foreign made goods and taking chances in competition with the world in finding a foreign appetite with something to pay for food to satisfy it.

WINS THE NATION'S BREAD

Present Tariff Vindicated by National Income and Industrial Protection.

There have been times within the nearly eight years since the Dingley tariff was enacted when partisan critics of protection chuckled over a prospective deficit in the national treasury, which they could charge on the one hand against the extravagance of congress and on the other hand against the failure of the Dingley tariff as a national income winner. Our national experience, however, says the Lewiston (Me.) Journal, has repeatedly vindicated the present tariff both from the point of national income and from the point of view of industrial protection. For a longer period than any preceding tariff has the present tariff been endorsed by results in the treasury department as well as by results in the shop and on the farm. Now it is announced that never in the history of the country have customs receipts been so high under any tariff as during the fiscal year beginning last June 30. And be it borne in mind that this generous reinforcement of the federal treasury occurs at a time when the business development of the country was never so rapid, when labor was never more generally employed at good wages and when all the conditions surrounding the economic well being of the American people were never more satisfactory. The shutting out of frenzied finance by the enforcement of antitrust laws takes the wind out of the partisan larynx which accuses the present tariff of responsibility for the outrages of monopoly.

Hearst and Bryan.

There is every appearance of a serious purpose on the part of the so-called "conservative" Democrats of New York to play Bryan against Hearst, the design being to kill off the latter politically and to render hopeless any effort on the part of the Hearst contingent to carry the state or country. Such a campaign means also an irreconcilable rupture in the Democratic party, but this does not deter the "conservatives." Plans are on foot for extending the Democratic Club of New York, a "conservative" organization, so as to give it national influence. The young man formerly ridiculed by the Democratic brethren as a noisy but harmless "yellow kid" has developed into a terrible infant whose antics send the "conservatives" into convulsions.—Troy Times.

THE POLITICAL DRIFT.

■ The temple of Janus at present is closed except when the Democratic minority in either branch of congress holds a caucus.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

■ Still the Democrats are not claiming that their present cloud has a silver lining. Even Mr. Bryan admits that that's all in the past.—Indianapolis News (Ind.).

■ A New York Democratic club says Mr. Bryan is now "sufficiently conservative" to be endorsed by the entire party. That sounds better than to admit that the party is flirting with notions that are too wild even for Bryan.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

■ Mr. Bryan's lack is certainly changing. By the greatest stretch of imagination his enemies cannot accuse him of causing the California disaster.—Washington Post.

■ The house committee on ways and means has voted against reporting any tariff bill to the house. The drift is in the hands of its friends.—Milwaukee News.

■ The average ad valorem rate of duty on all imports for the fiscal year 1905 was 23.77 per cent, which is less than any year since 1872, except during the years 1892 and 1893.—American Economist.

Americans Not Risque—But More So

By MADAM YVETTE GILBERT.



AMERICANS accuse the French people of audacity in dealing with certain subjects in the drama, and in literature they say we are vulgar, but it is not the French dramatists and writers, it is not the French people—it is your American language that is at fault.

Foreign artists come to this country, and they are so fettered by commercial considerations that they will not speak out their minds. They pretend they do not notice any difference in the moral view-point, yet I, who am fond of America and the American people, do not hesitate to say you are inclined to see what you think risque in what the French people recognize as only natural and proper.

That is the trouble with American audiences. They are always looking for something shocking, and they generally succeed in finding it.

Americans regard the French people as extremely free in their acceptance of what you love to call the risque, but I must confess we never go to the same limits of toleration as do the Americans with all their readiness to discover something off color.

There is a great deal of latitude in the term "risque," and I am inclined to think it has geographical limitations. While you Americans regard the French people as the extreme, we are looking upon Americans as decidedly not risque—but more so.

The tendency to see something vulgar where vulgarity does not exist is only a condition of development. It is the same condition of development, intellectual and artistic, that causes an uncultured person to see evil in a nude statue. The subtleness of the risque in songs or drama accompanies only a higher intellectual state—that is, regarding the meaning of risque as entirely different from the coarser interpretation, which I fear exists often in nations that have not the highest spirituelle development.

Americans are intelligent, wide-awake, appreciative, they are progressive and responsive to what appeals to them; but I look forward to the time when they will develop in their spirituelle conceptions, when they will take a more subtle and finer view of things.



What It Is To Be Good

By BERTHA HIRSCH BARUSCH.

To be good, it is not enough to abstain from what is ill; nor is doing good an equivalent for being good. In order to be good, the very core of life must be kept pure and sweet, notwithstanding appearances to the contrary; for genuine goodness consists first of all in a positive moral attitude toward life, namely, in the will to be good; in the earnest desire to attain to goodness, and the inmost wish to do good.

Thus the man who cheats and hoodwinks so adroitly as never to be held for an overt act committed against the law, is, despite his semblance of goodness, morally guilty.

The regular attendant upon the church, bowed in pious devotion, who has never suffered from the odium of heterodoxy or religious delinquency, is ostensibly a good man, a good churchman, however divorced his life from the principles of goodness outside the church. But unless the life of the church and the life of the world coalesce, both to the purification and uplifting of the entire moral and spiritual being, no evidence of public worship can take the place of goodness lodged in the very heart of man.

The pious fraud who prays with his lips while his thoughts dwell on mundane affairs; the intellectual falsifier who subscribes to long outworn doctrines; the individual whose social conscience permits him to do what is denounced by both church and state, may hide his crooked form under cloak of piety and goodness, remaining nevertheless morally culpable.

As with the good man of the church, so with the good man of the state.

Hence, to be a "good citizen" is to have at heart the good of the city, state or nation, to the extent of rendering personal service wherever and whenever needed to conserve civic and political health, for it is thus, and thus only in offering practical testimony of good citizenship that one earns the inalienable right to the title of a "good citizen."

Goodness, then, consists first in loving the good; second, in having the will to be and to do good, in seeking to know the good, and knowing it to do that which is good. Some know the good and do evil; others love the good and follow evil, but if following evil they yet shall so love the good that they forsake evil and return to the good—there shall be rejoicing in Heaven and upon earth greater over one of these than over 10,000 who have never loved the good, and have never done evil.



The Model Wife and Her Throne

By REV. A. R. LAMBERT.

club life, social functions, etc., until the mother and wife becomes almost a stranger to husband and children.

For the husband to give his time to other environments than the home life—to spend all his evenings at the club; to linger over his "cups" or waste in the "gambling hell" the hours he ought to give to his wife and children; to fail to impress his personality upon the home life—is reprehensible indeed; but for the wife to neglect the home means to undermine the very foundations of the republic and cut off the resources which make for the nation's well being and happiness.

The model wife is consecrated womanhood—building itself through the days and weeks and years into the lives of her loved ones. The real throne of the model wife is the home. I know there are exceptions. I am familiar with the Clara Bartons, the Joan of Arcs, the Frances Willards and others who have turned aside from the home, actual or prospective, and enriched the world by so doing. But, nevertheless, the throne of womankind, and of the model wife in particular, is the home.

THE TASK OF REVISION.

Good Reasons for Letting the Dingley Schedules Stand Some Years Longer.

A change in any portion of the tariff schedules would mean an overhauling of them all. This would be a task of many months. Although work on the McKinley and the Wilson tariffs began in December, they were not enacted until far along in the next year, only a short time before the congressional elections. In each case, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, the party making the tariff revision was beaten for congress. A great deal of dynamite is usually wrapped up in tariff overhauling schemes. The Republicans escaped disaster in shaping the Dingley law. They escaped for two reasons. Tariff changes were necessary at that time because the Wilson act furnished neither sufficient revenue to the government nor protection to the domestic producer. The Dingley law provided both protection and revenue. This is one reason why the Republicans did not suffer from the dissatisfaction always caused in the tariff schedules. Another reason was that the changes were made in an extra session which met soon after the inauguration. This allowed the tariff a year or more of operation before the first election took place. By that time it had a chance to show that it was accomplishing the objects of its framers, and was a benefit to the country.

When Mr. Payne says that no tariff revision will take place during this session he means during this congress. None can take place during the short session, which begins after the congressional election. Once in a long while tariff changes are made in the short session, but this is so rare an occurrence that it may safely be eliminated as a possibility in the present instance. The three months' session which begins in December, 1906, will have urgent work enough cut out for it to keep it busy until the general wind-up comes on March 4, without going out of its way to seek work that very few persons are asking for, and that a large majority of the people oppose. The Republican leaders, from the president and Speaker Cannon down, want this to be a business congress. Many important questions are before it. They want legislation on all of them. In order to get this legislation congress will be kept busy to the end of the term. Tariff revision is a large task under the most favorable conditions, even with the nearest election far in the distance. It would be a particularly embarrassing subject in the present exigency, with a congressional election certain to take place before the final touches could be put upon the new schedules if the work were started now. The Dingley act can safely be allowed to stand for two or three years longer.

A personal letter, not intended for publication, but which was used for partisan misrepresentation, has drawn from Speaker Cannon of the house of representatives a statement as to his position with regard to the matter of revising the tariff. The speaker meets the question with characteristic frankness, and his utterances will carry weight and significance in view of his prominent position. His attitude in this matter is similar to that of other men of high standing and great influence in the Republican party. There will be general tariff revision when the people clearly manifest a desire for it, but he does not believe it will come during the present session of congress, for no such popular demand as would compel action has materialized.

Speaker Cannon utters the words of truth and soberness and shows a correct understanding of the situation when he affirms that nothing effective can be accomplished except by a complete revision of schedules, which would be the result of such a compromise as would command a majority vote of the 386 members of the house of representatives and of the 80 senators. Even then the outcome might not be to the advantage of the country. Says the speaker: "The enactment of such a revision and the time necessary to adjust it to conditions would halt production, consumption, and commerce for at least 12 months, and when the compromise is enacted as a whole it will probably not be an improvement on existing law." He concludes by saying that if the people actually want a revision they can express their wishes at the coming congressional election and their command will be obeyed. Meanwhile they are apt to think well before they authorize the disruption of conditions which in their entirety were never more favorable to the laborer, the farmer, the capitalist, the producer and the consumer.

This is a fair presentation of the case, and it involves an appeal to the judgment of the people, who, as the speaker with sound American statesmanship recognizes, are the tribunal of last resort. There was a political convention in Kansas the other day. It disposed of all the questions brought before it with regard to public policies by unanimously adopting the following: "Resolved, That we let well enough alone." That embodies wisdom as applied to the tariff as well as a number of other matters.

■ Senator Tillman has been on all sides of nearly every public question, but generally for the purpose of finding its weak spot and jabbing something sharp into it.—Chicago Tribune.

■ Republicans can ask no better issue for 1908 than tariff, which Democratic papers of the conservative type are advising to be sent to the front. Fannym Hall is in the field with that programme. Newspapers up the state will have to hurry if they expect to divide with that intelligent tiger the campaign strategy honors.—Buffalo News.



SALOON AND THE CHILDREN

Incident Which Shows That Former Is Willing to Take the Food and Clothing of the Latter.

In a recent address S. I. Roberts, superintendent of cotton works in Danville, Va., said: "The effect of the saloon upon children of the laborer, according to my observation (and it is not very limited), is indescribably sad. A few years ago, when there were saloons in Danville, I went to the mill one Monday morning quite early, and as the operatives came in to their respective departments, I noticed a little girl and a boy, who seemed only to have been at work a few days. The little girl looked thin and pale, and shortly after the machinery started up she came over to where I was and said: 'Mr. Roberts, I am so weak and feel so badly I cannot work to-day; brother and I have not had a mouthful of breakfast, and mother is at home hungry and sad.' I said: 'What does this mean? Didn't you draw your wages Saturday evening?' 'Yes, sir,' said she, 'but (looking down at the floor, and with tears in her eyes), father has gotten to drinking and he spent all of our money Saturday night and did not buy us anything to eat.' I went out and ordered breakfast for them both, then I called them and said: 'You go home and tell your mother and father both, to come down to the mill and see me.' They came, and I promptly said to the father that we would not allow his children to work for us longer, except on one condition. Says he: 'What is that?' I answered that the wages they made must be drawn by the mother and used by her to obtain food and clothes for the children, and that he must not touch the money or have anything to do with making the purchases. After some hesitation, and seeing that argument was useless, he agreed. A few days later I was driving along the street, and a barkeeper came out of a saloon and hailed me to stop. He came up to my buggy and said: 'Look here, Mr. Roberts, you are interfering with my business.' 'What, said I, 'interfering with your business? Your business is to take the food from the mouths of women and children and clothes off their backs. My business is to put them on.' He turned on his heel and walked away.

"In my present position I am brought in immediate contact with many whose children are in our employment. When saloons were permitted in our city, not unfrequently have I witnessed scenes, and heard tales of sorrow from children of drinking fathers that were sufficient to cause any good citizen to declare himself an eternal foe to the saloon. Hungry and destitute of fuel and clothing, have I had them come to me for help, assuring me that their drunken fathers have taken their weekly earnings from them and spent them in the saloons, while mother with themselves have been left without food or clothing to suffer the rigors of winter's cold, and be pinched with extreme hunger."

Novel Test of Sobriety.

An ingenious test of sobriety is now being experimentally adopted in continental towns. On entering a public house, the would-be drinker finds that the only way to the bar lies along a platform about two feet high, ascended by three steps. This platform is about 12 inches wide and 50 yards long, following a zig-zag course, with here and there an obstacle that has to be stepped over. One who has already had a drop too much is thus practically certain to fall from this narrow and difficult pathway to the padded floor, especially prepared to receive them. Sober ones are served in the order in which they reach the bar; if they require another drink, they must traverse the platform a second time, and so on.

Ruin in Abstinence.

At the temperance congress at Neuchatel in 1903, the French expert, Dr. Legrain, gave an interesting account of the action of the absinthe poison. After three years' abstinence-drinking, a man becomes weak-minded and full of ever-increasing nervous anxiety. He grows moody, taciturn, suspicious, eccentric, untrustworthy and apt to quarrel without cause. If he continues to take the deadly liquor, his body becomes a mere automaton, and he obeys without hesitation the auto-suggestions of his mind, often killing, maiming and destroying with savage glee those nearest and dearest to him.

No Wine at Alumni Dinners.

The University of Virginia has expressed through its president a desire that no wine should be served at the alumni dinners, giving as a reason that the use of wine is incompatible with culture and intelligence, and no scholar should take the risk or be exposed to the peril of injury from this source. This is progress and evolution of the highest class.

■ More Dangerous Than Gunpowder. Yes, sir—we would rather have a barrel of gunpowder in the cellar than a barrel of hard cider. We are thankful we don't have to have either.—Rural New Yorker.

Rum and Evil Manners.

Shakespeare says that man's evil manners live in rum. Their virtues we write in water.

DEATH OF JOHN THE BAPTIST

Sunday School Lesson for May 20, 1906
Specially Prepared for This Paper.

LESSON TEXT.—Mark 6:14-29. Memory verses, 20.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"Be not drunk with wine wherein is excess."—Eph. 5:18.

TIME.—Imprisonment of John after nearly two years of preaching took place in March or April, A. D. 28, and he was beheaded just a year later, at the age of 32.

PLACE.—Jesus in Galilee with disciples, John in prison in Machabes, east of the Dead Sea, where probably Herod's feast took place.

Comment and Suggestive Thought.

V. 14. "King Herod." Mark, for courtesy, styles him king. "Heard of Him." Heard of Jesus, who was attracting so much attention by His wonderful works in Galilee. "His name was spread abroad." The apostles were journeying through Galilee, thus multiplying Jesus' influence and extending His fame. "John the Baptist . . . the dead." Herod was at least nominally a Sadducee, and professed to believe neither in spirits nor a resurrection.

V. 15. "Others said." Others entertained various opinions about Jesus. With these they tried to calm Herod's troubled conscience. "Elias." Elijah. "A prophet, or as one." A new prophet, or as one bearing great resemblance to the old prophets.

V. 17. "Herod himself." Not moved by matters of state, but for purely personal reasons. "Laid hold upon John." Arrested him. "For Herodias' sake." Because the crime for which John reproached him was with and on account of Herodias.

V. 18. "John had said unto Herod." He had repeatedly besought the tetrarch to forsake his sin, undoubtedly assuring him that even for such as he, there was forgiveness and restoration from God upon true repentance. "It is not lawful for thee to have her." He was her uncle, and it was not lawful for those so near of kin the marry; moreover he had a wife and she a husband living at the time.

V. 19. "Had a quarrel." Rev. Ver. "Set herself against him." That is, she became the sworn enemy of the Baptist. She strongly desired to kill him, but "could not," because she lacked personal authority; and Herod would not order his execution.

V. 20. "Herod feared John." Matthew says he also feared the people, for they counted John a great prophet. "Observed him." "Kept him safe"—out of the reach of Herodias' malice. "Heard him." Herod was a man of keen intellect, and it seems that Herod often called the prisoner from the dungeon to the palace, where he was under the same roof, that he might listen to him. He "did many things," or "was much perplexed." Perhaps he abandoned some sins, and began the practice of some virtues.

V. 21. "A convenient day." A day which brought Herodias opportunity for executing her purpose. "Lords, high captains, chief estates." The three classes mentioned were the great men of the court, of the army and of the province.

V. 22. "The daughter of Herodias." Salome. "Came in and danced." In the corrupt age of Herod a feast among high dignitaries would be incomplete without the coming of one or more professional dancing-girls in dainty costumes and with voluptuous dances, commonly accompanied by tambourines or tinkling bells, to entertain men of debased instincts. But for one of high birth to enter the banquet hall, was considered a great shame, hence the strong expression, "herself came in." "Pleased Herod." He fancied that Salome honored him by degrading herself. Had he been sober, he would have felt horrified.

V. 23. "He swore." He confirmed his words by repeated oaths. "Unto the half of my kingdom." A foolishly extravagant expression commonly used by kings, but not meant to be literally interpreted.

V. 24. "Wept forth." Left the scene of feasting to find her mother, who was in another part of the castle. "The head of John the Baptist." This request Herod would be warranted in refusing. John's head was of more value than the half of his kingdom, and under no just law was it his to give.

V. 25. "Straightway with haste." Undoubtedly Herodias counseled great haste of all parties, lest the girl become too horrified to proffer the request, and lest Herod, when sobered, refuse to grant it. "By and by." Immediately. "In a charger." In a platter, a dish.

V. 26. "Exceedingly sorry." Herod's sorrow was probably as deep as he was capable of feeling, but was not, as the sequel shows, deep enough to cause him to refuse the infamous request. "Oath's sake." Is the original the word "oath" is plural, indicating that he had made the promise repeatedly. "For their sakes." Lest he should appear to them to be fickle and vacillating. "Reject her." Refuse to grant her request.

Practical Points.
V. 17. It is no excuse for sin that it was done at the instigation or for the sake of another.—Ezek. 18:20.

V. 18. If hearing the truth does not make us better, it makes us worse.—Jas. 4:17.

V. 22. Frivolous minds find pleasure in frivolous amusement.—Prov. 15:21.

V. 23. Many barter the whole of the Kingdom of Heaven for a temporary pleasure.—Mark 8:36.

V. 27. That life which fulfills its mission is a success, whether its years be many or few.—John 17:4.

SLEIGHT-OF-HAND TRICKS.

The First Simple Tricks Which Must Be Mastered to Become a Conjuror.

The young magician who would entertain others with success must start with or early acquire a cool head, a capacity for untiring practice and the ability to keep up a continuous fire of explanation which does not explain.

The cool head comes in time, of course, with practice, and it is not difficult to memorize and adapt to the progress of your work a good line of " patter," so that the best of all requisites is—practice.

Palmism is the foundation of all good sleight of hand and is the first thing to learn and the last thing to neglect to practice, says the New York World. You will find in the market many more or less expensive machine illusions, but these are seldom as effective as tricks performed with little or no apparatus and with such "properties" as you can borrow from your audience.

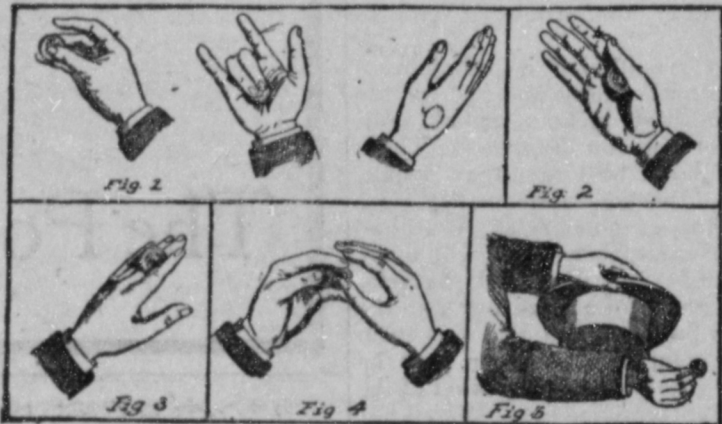
The Straight Palm.—For the straight palm take a half dollar or an aluminum pocket piece of about

but really drop it in your left)—French drop method. Now watch closely and you will see that this coin will go through solid bodies as well as through thin air. See, I throw it through my body and catch it back of me, thus." Make a motion of throwing through your body, put your left hand behind your back, then bring it forth with the coin.

This, of course, will be easy, as the coin has been snugly lying in your left hand all the time. You may vary this by saying that "it goes in one ear and comes out the other" (apparently placing the coin in one ear and taking it out of the other). Or you may rub it through a solid table, etc. If you wish you may tell your audience to mark the coin.

The Magic Hat.—Fig. 5. This is a favorite with stage performers, as it always takes well with an audience. For this trick you should have a magic wand. A black piece of wood about a foot and a half long and a half inch in diameter will serve as a wand. Have concealed in your left hand about eight half dollars. You can do this easily and naturally by holding the wand in the same hand.

Borrow a hat, taking it with the right hand, in which one half-dollar is palmed. Transfer the hat from the right hand to the left, so the crown is



HOW THE VARIOUS TRICKS ARE DONE.

the same size. Hold it between the thumb and the middle and third fingers, as shown in Fig. 1. The little finger and the first finger are to take a graceful and natural position. Now make motion as if you intended to throw the coin, and as your hand swings remove your thumb to its natural position, and at the same time let the second and third fingers press the coin half way down the palm against the large muscles at the base of the thumb. You must be careful to let your fingers straighten out before your hand ends its swing.

The Thumb Palm.—This method of palming is a very safe one, and easy of accomplishment, the only objection to it being that it holds the thumb a prisoner. The coin is held between the thumb and forefinger. Then, when the motion of throwing is made, the coin is slid down between the fleshy part of the thumb and palm. Fig. 2.

The Reverse Palm.—Stand with your palm toward the audience. Hold the coin (a small one) between the tips of the forefinger and thumb, with the edge lying against the side of the middle finger. Now pretend to throw the coin in the air and as the action of throwing is limited the forefinger is slid over the coin, the thumb removed and the coin is thus made to protrude at the back, between the first and second fingers, where it is invisible to the audience. Fig. 3.

The French Drop.—This is one of the most useful passes in sleight of hand. Hold a coin or any article between the forefinger and the thumb of the left hand. Then apparently take this coin with your right hand, but instead of so doing let the coin drop into your left palm. Fig. 4. To do this so it will not be noticed encircle the coin (held between your left forefinger and thumb) with your right forefinger and thumb. As you do this drop the coin into your left palm. The back of your hand conceals the coin in the act of dropping. Immediately close your right hand as if the coin was actually there. Never look at the left hand.

The Wonderful Dollar.—With any one or a combination of these sleights a number of tricks can be performed. For instance, you may say: "Ladies and gentlemen, this dollar that I hold in my hand looks like an ordinary coin, but it has some properties that no ordinary dollar has. Would you like to examine it?" You may pass the dollar around for examination, but the audience will discover nothing mysterious in its appearance, for it is a plain everyday dollar. After you again receive the coin you continue: "It looks like an ordinary coin, doesn't it? I will show you, however, that it is not. Behold, I take the coin in my hand thus (apparently take the coin in your right hand,

towards the audience and the fingers containing the money are inside the hat. (You will, of course, tuck the wand under your arm, as it is not needed for the time being.) Then suddenly run up to one of your audience in a surprised manner and say: "What a queer place to keep money! I thought that the Chinese were the only people who kept their money there."

As you say this, apparently take the coin (that you have in your right hand) from his ear. Flip the coin in the air to show that it is a real one, catch it, and then retire to the end of the room in which you are giving the performance and make a pass, as though throwing the coin through the crown of the hat, but in reality palming the coin and letting one from your left hand fall into the hat. Shake the hat to show that there is really a coin in the hat.

Then, after looking about the room for a minute, say in tones of astonishment: "My, but we should get rich quickly here; the air is full of money." As you say this, make a quick step forward and apparently pluck the coin you have palmed out of the air. Pretend to throw this into the hat as you did the other, letting another coin drop from your left hand. In a similar manner snatch coins from a candle flame, out of people's clothes, etc., until you have dropped all the coins from your left hand into the hat. Then hand the hat around the audience to show that it is an ordinary hat, and to let your audience count the money in it.

Again I repeat that you must practice before a mirror until you can palm and pass perfectly. When you make a pass towards the hat look at it as you would if you actually threw the coin. Never look at the hand in which you are palming a coin.

A Modest Ambition.
Hon. Mr. Sweet was making friends with Johnny, his host's son. "And how old are you?" he asked.

"I'm five," said Johnny.
"Ah, quite a little man! And what are you going to be?" queried Mr. Sweet, who has been a senator so many years that he now believes that he selected his own career in the cradle, and that all infants do likewise.

"I'm going to be six," Johnny returned with conviction.—Youth's Companion.

Fortunate.
"So you are single at your age; were you unfortunate in a love affair?"
"Nope; I've never been sued for breach of promise yet."—Houston Post.

For Good Luck.
A triumphal arch of horseshoes was included among the decorations at a wedding at Flimwell, Sussex.

HAUNTS OF THE ARTIST.

Are Difficult to Locate Because of His Elusive Disposition.

Taken literally, the painter is wonderfully in advance of civilization. When it catches up to him, either by boat or rail, he slips from under, or more hastily, through his skylight, and goes deeper into the jungle of unexplored villages along the Zuyder Zee. Through years of this shunning of mankind, says the Reader, he has developed into an elusive animal, not yet chameleonlike in his power to change his color as a means of losing himself, but, inversely, with a remarkable ability to lose others. This is not a mean quality unless you happen to be one of the others. Viewed broadly, it is a fine primeval desire to hide what belongs to him by right of discovery. It favors of the dog who buries his bone, but never of that mean cur who yelps in the manger. In the higher form of life, the attribute may be likened to the loftiness of purpose in the Crusader, and again to protective instincts of a bricklayers' union. Union is written here with a rising inflection of the scribe's stub pen. The artists are a fraternity; the bread of their tables, the silver in their pockets, the coats on their backs are for their brothers; but when it comes to bricks, or the tools of the trade, they are hidden along with the bone of the dog under the dikes of remote fishing villages. There are but two absolute means of discovering the haunts of the artist. The first is to follow him by stealth, the second is to marry him. Wives are gracefully endured in artists' colonies. A painting wife is a comrade, a domestic wife is a guest, and a scribbling wife—must beware.

SWISS PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Are Considered by the People Good Enough for Rich and Poor Alike.

One reason why the Swiss fare well is that their public school system is probably the best in the world, and with them public school education is practically compulsory, says Everybody's Magazine. You can send your child to a private school (in some cantons) if you insist upon so doing, but the face of the government and the force of public opinion are sternly against the practice. In the canton of Solothurn private schools are absolutely forbidden. In other cantons a private school pupil must secure a formal permit from the local authorities, and in some cantons he must pay a charge to the public funds. The idea is that the public schools are good enough for all, that rich and poor are to meet there on even terms, that the public school is the nursery of democracy and patriotism; above all, that democracy is the life blood and strength and very soul of the republic, and the republic is Switzerland, and without the republic Switzerland is nothing. Private schools for Swiss children are few in number, and such as exist are under the strict supervision of the state. Education is a serious matter in Switzerland; there is no escape from it. A parent must send his children to school or go himself to jail. They kept a Seventh Day Adventist in jail for two years because he refused to let his child attend school on Saturdays. As it then seemed likely he would spend the rest of his life in a cell, he surrendered.

Who Got the Drop.

Arizona Al—How did the fight come out between Rattlesnake Pete and Bronco Bill?

Alkali Ike—It resulted in a draw. "Sure it did, but what I want to know is, which drew first?"—Philadelphia Record.

Telephone Statistics.

In London, according to the latest statistics, there is only one telephone for every 60 families. In New York there is one for 12; in Boston, one for six; in San Francisco, one for four.

MARKET REPORTS.

CINCINNATI, May 12.	
CATTLE—Fair to good	\$4.50 @ \$5.15
Heavy steers	5.25 @ 5.40
CALVES—Extra	6.50 @ 6.75
HOGS—Choice packers	6.50 @ 6.75
Mixed packers	6.45 @ 6.50
SHEEP—Extra	4.50 @ 4.75
LAMBS—Clipped extra	5.75 @ 6.00
FLOUR—Spring patent	4.50 @ 4.85
WHEAT—No. 2 red	90 @ 91
CORN—No. 2 mixed	60 @ 62
OATS—No. 2 mixed	37 @ 38
RYE—No. 2 choice	60 @ 62
BARLEY—No. 2 spring	60 @ 65
HAY—Choice timothy	16.00 @ 16.25
PORK—Clear mess	16.50 @ 16.75
LARD—Prime steam	8.10 @ 8.20
BUTTER—Choice dairy	12.50 @ 12.75
Choice Creamery	12.00 @ 12.25
APPLES—Choice, per bbl	4.50 @ 5.00
POTATOES—Per bush	55 @ 65
TOBACCO—New	4.25 @ 4.75
Old	4.50 @ 4.75

CHICAGO.	
FLOUR—Winter patent	3.50 @ 3.90
WHEAT—No. 2 red	82 1/2 @ 83 1/2
No. 3 red	75 @ 82
CORN—No. 2 mixed	69 @ 48
OATS—No. 2 mixed	37 @ 37 1/2
RYE—No. 2 choice	59 @ 59 1/2
PORK—Mess, prime	14.95 @ 15.00
LARD—Prime steam	8 @ 8 3/4

NEW YORK.	
FLOUR—Winter patent	2.90 @ 4.25
WHEAT—No. 2 red	59 @ 59 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed	60 @ 62 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed	37 @ 37 1/2
RYE—No. 2 choice	59 @ 59 1/2
PORK—Mess, prime	17.25 @ 17.75
LARD—Prime steam	8.50 @ 8.85

BALTIMORE.	
WHEAT—No. 2 red	83 @ 87 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed	33 @ 34 1/2
CATTLE—Steers	7.75 @ 8.15
HOGS—Good to choice	7.00 @ 7.25

LOUISVILLE.	
WHEAT—No. 2 red	80 @ 86
CORN—No. 3 white	40 @ 40 1/2
OATS—No. 3 mixed	34 @ 34 1/2
PORK—Mess, prime	12.50 @ 12.75
LARD—Prime steam	8 @ 7 1/2

INDIANAPOLIS.	
CATTLE—Prime steers	2.25 @ 2.75
HOGS—Good to choice	4.45 @ 5.00
SHEEP—Best grade	4.00 @ 5.00

Berea College

FOUNDED 1855.

PLACES THE BEST EDUCATION IN REACH OF ALL.

Over 40 Teachers and 900 Students from (26 States) Largest College Library in Kentucky. NO SALOONS.

APPLIED SCIENCE—Two years' Course, with agriculture for young men and Domestic Science for young ladies.

TRADE SCHOOLS—Carpentry, Printing, Housework, Nursing (two years).

NORMAL COURSES—For teachers. Three courses, leading to County Certificate, State Certificate and State Diploma.

ACADEMY COURSES—Four years, fitting for College, for business and for life.

COLLEGE COURSES—Literary, Scientific, Classical, leading to Baccalaureate degrees.

MUSIC—Choral (free), Reed Organ, Vocal, Piano, Theory.

We are here to help all who will help themselves toward a Christian education. Our instruction is a free gift. Students pay a small incidental fee to meet expenses of the school apart from instruction, and must also pay for board in advance. Expenses for fall term of 14 weeks may be brought within \$29.50. Winter term of 11 weeks \$27.00. Spring term of 11 weeks \$24.25. Fall term opened September 13. Winter term opened January 3, and Spring term will open March 21.

The School is endorsed by Baptists, Christians (Disciples), Congregationalists, Methodists, Presbyterians, and good people of all denominations.

For information and friendly advice address the Secretary,

WILL C. GAMBLE,

Berea, Madison County, Ky.

RICHMOND GREENHOUSES!

Phone 188.

Richmond, Ky.

CUT FLOWERS,

DESIGNS AND BLOOMING PLANTS.

THE HOUSECLEANING SEASON

Is here, and every housewife wants one or more pieces of new

FURNITURE, CARPET or MATTING.

Take a Look Through Our Stock

It will surprise you how well and how reasonably we can supply your wants.

IF IT'S FROM US, IT'S GOOD.

New Florence Drop Top Bell Bearing Sewing Machines, \$25, \$30 and \$35, worth \$50, \$60 and \$85.

CRUTCHER & EVANS,

Joplin's Old Stand, Richmond, Ky., Day Phone 78; Night Phone 47-66.

Carriage Satisfaction Here.



Buggies
Phaetons
Runabouts
Surries
Traps
Durable
Graceful
Useful
Comfortable
Stylish

Our Vehicles are every one "FLAWLESS" in wheel, body, finish and trimmings. No other sort could give the satisfaction our carriages invariably give.

No better place to buy than HERE. No better time to buy than NOW. Prices down to Rock-bottom, Qualities up to Top-notch.

We re-paint, re-pair and re-tire.
Get our prices.

KENTUCKY CARRIAGE WORKS,
C. F. HIGGINS, Prop.

Richmond, Ky.

Madison County Roller Mills

Manufacturers Fancy Roller Flour

Corn Meal Ship Stuffs Crushed Corn, Etc.

Our "GOLD DUST" Roller Flour will be
hard to beat

"PRIDE OF MADISON" is another Excellent Flour


Potts & Duerson,

White Station, Ky.



Fond Mother—Come, dear, take your medicine. Are you any better to go to school?
Little Katie—Yes, dear.
Little Katie—Well, I guess I'm well enough to get up, then.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

ESTABLISHED IN 1876.



W. L. DOUGLAS
UNION MADE
\$3.50 SHOES

Also, \$5.00, \$4.00, \$3.00, \$2.50, and \$2.25 for Men; \$3.00, \$2.50, and \$2.00 for Boys; \$2.00 and \$1.75 for Youths.

The reputation of W. L. Douglas shoes for style, comfort, and wear is known everywhere throughout the world. They have to give better satisfaction than other makes, because the standard has always been placed so high that the wearers expect more for their money than they can get elsewhere.

We carry a full line, and can insure a perfect fit. Inspection invited.

COYLE & HAYES
BEREA, KENTUCKY

Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

Mr. R. R. Early, of Lexington, is visiting the family of Dr. Switzer.

Major Grosvenor will preach at the Christian Church on Sunday morning.

Mr. John Pasco has been making a short visit to his parents, Rev. and Mrs. M. K. Pasco.

Rev. Mr. Stout is so improved in health that he is now planning to fill his pulpit next Sunday.

Mrs. Grosvenor has returned from Cincinnati where she has been visiting relatives and friends for some time.

The Richardson store building is going up rapidly. Mr. Burnham is said to be planning to erect a store building on his newly acquired property.

The Canning Company has bought 100,000 cans and has contracted its output at 75 cents a dozen. It expects to use the crop from 200 acres. There is still room for farmers who wish to put in a crop.

It is said that the Maharajah Gackwar of Baroda, who is just now visiting the United States, has the power of life and death over his subjects. What a business manager he would make for a newspaper.

E. W. McCormick, Secretary of the State Board of Health, will speak at the Court House in Richmond Thursday. Mr. McCormick is a candidate for Governor.

Clay Jones, the saloon-keeper, of Richmond, who took carbolic acid Sunday, will not recover and says he does not wish to. If we were saloonists, we would prefer to hedge.

Mr. Stevens is still at it. He is now having a well drilled near the barn at his new place on Chestnut street. The editor tried the forked switch on his location Wednesday and pronounced it good.

J. P. Bicknell recently sold fifty feet beyond his store building to Mr. Richardson for \$400 and has now sold half of that to J. C. Burnham for \$400. We suppose that he comforted himself by the size of his commission.

Miss Nina Lamson, a missionary of the Congregational Education Society at San Mateo, New Mex., is visiting her sister Mrs. L. V. Dodge, this week. Miss Lamson is on her way to New York to a meeting of the society under which she works and will later return to Berea for a more extended visit.

A fragment of a supposed lost gospel has been found at Oxyrhynchus and there is great rejoicing among scholars. Others are in some doubt as to the value of the find, considering how poorly the gospels already known are obeyed, even by the preachers. Very few people have yet come to a working understanding of the Golden Rule.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets.
Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVES signature is on each box. 25c.

Secretary and Mrs. Gamble are expected home today.

Miss Ethel Putnam is still quite ill, to the great regret of her many friends.

Mrs. A. B. Pennington, of Ravenswood, Chicago, is visiting Dr. and Mrs. Best this week.

Field Day will be on Thursday next. It is expected that several records will be broken.

A very interesting series of reminiscences by Major Burnham is being published in the Richmond Climax.

The United States Supreme Court has handed down a decision that poultry running at large and trespassing upon the premises of others than their owner, are classified as wild game, and can be killed by owners of such premises with impunity.

The installment of the History of the Eighth Kentucky was crowded out last week by the account of the Lexington meeting and other important news. We are rather full of matter this week but will resume this interesting story nevertheless.

The firm of Rhodus & Green has dissolved and Mr. Green's place has been taken by Mr. Rollie Harris. The firm is now known as Harris, Rhodus & Co. Mr. Green has bought out Mr. Gabbard, of the corner store, and will carry on business at that stand.

We wonder if the dog law is being enforced. It should be with a shot gun, if the worthless curs with which the town is overrun cannot otherwise be made to stop their night howling. We fail to see why a cur has more rights in this place than a tired citizen.

At a meeting of the G. A. R. outpost at Disputanta last Saturday, some 200 or more people from that section gathered together, including 25 or 30 comrades of the G. A. R. Parades, speaking and music, together with a beautiful outdoor spread, made the occasion an enjoyable and helpful one.

There are many plain, industrious, simple people in Berea and elsewhere who are living quiet lives, paying their debts, helping their friends, and trying not to hate their enemies, whose names do not get into the paper. Their doings are not particularly interesting to the multitude. We put this item into the Citizen to let its subscribers know that there are such people here and that the world is not made up of those alone who get into trouble.

to have been thoroughly embalmed. Carl Schurz was thoroughly alive and his memory and ideas will live forever.

A Mr. Collins, who lived with Julius Hacker on Jackson street, died last week and his body was taken to Laurel Creek for burial.

Four of the College students made up the improvised band which went to the G. A. R. meeting at Disputanta last Saturday and furnished patriotic music for the occasion. The strains evolved by Messrs. Boggs, Dizney, Treadway and Eastman were greatly appreciated by the listening people.

There was a temperance lecture at the Baptist church Wednesday night by Rev. David Tatum, of Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Tatum was formerly at the head of the Home for the Friendless in Cleveland, but for 36 years has been engaged in temperance work. A small but appreciative audience was present at the lecture.

The Carnegie Pension Fund.
Mr. Andrew Carnegie, who is giving the magnificent new Library Building to Berea, has set aside a large sum of money to be used by trustees in paying certain pensions to college professors who have retired from active teaching.

These trustees have decided that they will include in their list of colleges only those which meet certain requirements, and these requirements are such as to shut out all the colleges of this state with one possible exception. Berea meets all other requirements, but is cut out because its professors give instruction in the Academy and Normal Department as well as in the College itself.

Bible Class Hold Lawn Party.

An enjoyable lawn fete was given Monday evening on Treasurer T. J. Osborne's lawn by the members of Mrs. A. E. Thomson's Bible Class. About twenty young people were present and were served with delicious ice cream sherbet, and cake.

The evening selected proved ideal for the affair, and the place was one well adapted to a lawn party.

Chinese lanterns were used as a means of illumination, as well as for giving to the affair a rich Oriental effect.

Games were indulged in till about 8:45 o'clock, when the party dispersed, taking with them the remembrance of an enjoyable evening.

As a result of the sympathy shown for and the assistance rendered to the sufferers from the effects of the eruption of Vesuvius by the King and Queen of Italy, there is a much better state of feeling toward the government in southern Italy than has ever been before. It is hoped that this bringing the King in close contact with the poverty of the south will result in something being done to ameliorate the condition of the people of that section of Italy.

Some Rules for Correspondents.

In spelling proper names, name of persons or places, write plainly. We can guess at other things, but we don't like to guess at names.

Try to get your correspondence in by Tuesday night, or by Wednesday noon at latest, still if something important has happened, we want it even if you can't get it to us before Thursday.

We reserve the right to alter or to leave out anything that we consider too personal or not of sufficient interest for the majority of our readers.

We want correspondence from all parts of the country. Let us know what is happening in your locality.

Sign your name to every letter you send us. We will not publish your name unless you consent to it, but must know who has written the communication.

One Cold and Another

The season's first cold may be slight—may yield to early treatment, but the next cold will hang on longer; it will be more troublesome, too. Unnecessary to take chances on that second one. Scott's Emulsion is a preventive as well as a cure. Take

SCOTT'S EMULSION

when colds abound and you'll have no cold. Take it when the cold is contracted and it checks inflammation, heals the membranes of the throat and lungs and drives the cold out.

Send for free sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists
409-415 Pearl Street, New York
50c. and \$1.00 - - - All druggists

The Home-Spun Fair.

Skill is the power of the hand guided by an intelligent mind. The beauty of the coverlids which our mountain friends make tell of an intelligence which planned the pattern and then guided the hand to reproduce it in the loom. The well-made axe-handle is the expression of a master mind directing the willing hand.

Berea College believes in practical education—the education which not only gives knowledge but teaches how to use it.

There are many fireside industries that are expressions of just this kind of practical intelligence, and Berea College wishes to encourage all such industries and for several years has conducted a Home-Spun Fair on Commencement day and has given premiums for the best and second-best of each exhibit.

The premium-list has been revised this year and we hope our friends will carefully read it and the rules governing exhibits, and will plan to enter one or more articles. Here is an opportunity to take a premium and also to make a sale of the article, if you so desire.

We are offering a premium of \$1.50 for the best, and 75c for the second-best hickory or oak split basket (melon shape). These should not be larger than a half-bushel basket, and smaller sizes will find a readier sale. We hope some enterprising boy will make a number of fine split baskets, enter them for a prize and gain the \$1.50 premium and also sell them for a good sum. We can hear the money jingling in the pocket of the most enterprising boy. Who is he?



Rules Governing Entries at the Home-Spun Fair.

1. All goods or articles entered for premium must have been made since June 7, 1905.

2. There must be at least ten yds. in each piece of linsey-woolsey, jeans or linen entered for a premium; all-wool twilled blankets, and cotton and wool blankets must be 5½ yards long.

3. All dyes used must be vegetable, not commercial dyes, and the receipt used in dyeing yarns and thread must be given in writing with each colored sample.

4. Only second-class premiums will be given for second-class articles when no first-class articles are entered.

5. Entries may be made at any time from noon to 4 p. m. on Tuesday, June 5, or from 7 a. m. to 10 a. m. on Wednesday, June 6, 1906. Articles can be offered for sale after 10 a. m. Wednesday, June 6, 1906, but cannot be entered for premium.

	1st Prem.	2nd Prem.
Home-spun Coverlids, 10 yds.	\$2.00	\$1.00
Home-spun Table-aprons, 10 yds.	1.00	.50
Quilted Counterpanes, 10 yds.	2.00	1.00
All-wool Jeans, 10 yards	2.00	1.00
Cotton and Wool Jeans, 10 yards	1.00	.50
Linsey (Linen and Wool) 10 yards	2.00	1.00
Linsey (Cotton and Wool) 10 yards	1.00	.50
All-wool Dress Flannel, 10 yards	2.00	1.00
Home-spun All-Wool Blankets (twilled) 5½ yards	2.00	1.00
Home-spun Cotton and Wool Blankets, 5½ yds	1.00	.50
Figured Linen, 10 yards	1.50	.75
Double Weave Linen, 10 yards	2.00	1.00
Plain Linen, 10 yards	1.00	.50
Rag Carpet, a web	2.00	1.00
Rag Rugs	1.00	.50
Corn Husk Mats	.50	.25
Hickory or Oak Split Baskets	1.50	.75
Axe Handles	.50	.25
Wooden Fork and Spoon	.50	.25
Hand-made Chair	1.50	.75
Hand-made Saddle	1.50	.75
Knit Socks of Home-spun Yarn, Indigo Blue or White	.50	.25
Knit Mittens of Home-spun Yarn, Indigo Blue or White	.50	.25

For one cut, number 400 chain cotton and 25 threads wool-yarn, coarse enough for coverlid-weaving, and spun on hand-wheel; also for one cut of hand-spun linen thread the following special premiums are offered, provided receipt of dye accompany each colored sample.

	1st Prem.	2nd Prem.
Indigo Blue, dark	1.00	.50
Yellow	1.00	.50
Light Green	1.00	.50
Brown	1.00	.50
Madder Red	1.00	.50

Home products not included in the list of premiums may be exhibited and offered for sale.

Come and enjoy Commencement and bring some article for exhibit in the Home-Spun Fair.

Take a Kodak with You

The Porter Drug Co.

(INCORPORATED)

At the Up-to-Date Grocery

YOU CAN BUY

the very best and freshest goods. I get them fresh two or three times a week; no stuff that has been on hand.

Standard Sugar Corn	.06
Fire proof Oil	.12
Good Flour	.80
Very Best Flour	.65
Best Navy Beans	.04
Brown Sugar	.04

I sell a complete line of tinware, all kinds of staple and fancy groceries, hardware, hay, all kinds seed potatoes and mill feed. Prompt delivery to all parts of city.

W. D. LOGSDON, Prop.

...Furniture is a Necessity...

You must have it to make your home or room look and feel comfortable for the winter. There is no better time to buy than now and we have the things you need: Kitchen, Dining-room and Parlor Furniture, Bedroom Suites, Desks, Carpets, Window Shades, Pictures, etc.

LOUIS O. LESTER

Next to the Mill, Chestnut Ave.,
Phone 93

Spring is here


and everybody wants new and up-to-date goods, and we have them. Consisting of suits for men and boys. Shoes at all prices, for men, women and children. A nice line of ladies' skirts. Men's and boys' hats of latest styles, and a full line of men's and women's furnishing goods. Call and see our spring goods before buying.

Our golden rule: "Treat your customers right if you expect their future patronage."

The New Cash Store

RHODUS, GREEN & CO., PROPRIETORS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1876.



W. L. DOUGLAS
UNION MADE
\$3.50 SHOES

Also, \$5.00, \$4.00, \$3.00, \$2.50, and \$2.25 for Men; \$3.00, \$2.50, and \$2.00 for Boys; \$2.00 and \$1.75 for Youths.

The reputation of W. L. Douglas shoes for style, comfort, and wear is known everywhere throughout the world. They have to give better satisfaction than other makes, because the standard has always been placed so high that the wearers expect more for their money than they can get elsewhere.

We carry a full line, and can insure a perfect fit. Inspection invited.

COYLE & HAYES
BEREA, KENTUCKY

Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

Mr. R. R. Early, of Lexington, is visiting the family of Dr. Switzer.

Major Grosvenor will preach at the Christian Church on Sunday morning.

Mr. John Pasco has been making a short visit to his parents, Rev. and Mrs. M. K. Pasco.

Rev. Mr. Stout is so improved in health that he is now planning to fill his pulpit next Sunday.

Mrs. Grosvenor has returned from Cincinnati where she has been visiting relatives and friends for some time.

The Richardson store building is going up rapidly. Mr. Burnham is said to be planning to erect a store building on his newly acquired property.

The Canning Company has bought 100,000 cans and has contracted its output at 75 cents a dozen. It expects to use the crop from 200 acres. There is still room for farmers who wish to put in a crop.

It is said that the Maharajah Gaekwar of Baroda, who is just now visiting the United States, has the power of life and death over his subjects. What a business manager he would make for a newspaper.

E. W. McCormick, Secretary of the State Board of Health, will speak at the Court House in Richmond Thursday. Mr. McCormick is a candidate for Governor.

Clay Jones, the saloon-keeper, of Richmond, who took carbolic acid Sunday, will not recover and says he does not wish to. If we were saloonists, we would prefer to hedge.

Mr. Stevens is still at it. He is now having a well drilled near the barn at his new place on Chestnut street. The editor tried the forked switch on his location Wednesday and pronounced it good.

J. P. Bicknell recently sold fifty feet beyond his store building to Mr. Richardson for \$400 and has now sold half of that to J. C. Burnham for \$400. We suppose that he comforted himself by the size of his commission.

Miss Nina Lamson, a missionary of the Congregational Education Society at San Mateo, New Mex., is visiting her sister Mrs. L. V. Dodge, this week. Miss Lamson is on her way to New York to a meeting of the society under which she works and will later return to Berea for a more extended visit.

A fragment of a supposed lost gospel has been found at Oxyrhynchus and there is great rejoicing among scholars. Others are in some doubt as to the value of the find, considering how poorly the gospels already known are obeyed, even by the preachers. Very few people have yet come to a working understanding of the Golden Rule.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVES signature is on each box. 25c.

Secretary and Mrs. Gamble are expected home today.

Miss Ethel Putnam is still quite ill, to the great regret of her many friends.

Mrs. A. B. Pennington, of Ravenswood, Chicago, is visiting Dr. and Mrs. Best this week.

Field Day will be on Thursday next. It is expected that several records will be broken.

A very interesting series of reminiscences by Major Burnham is being published in the Richmond Climax.

The United States Supreme Court has handed down a decision that poultry running at large and trespassing upon the premises of others than their owner, are classified as wild game, and can be killed by owners of such premises with impunity.

The installment of the History of the Eighth Kentucky was crowded out last week by the account of the Lexington meeting and other important news. We are rather full of matter this week but will resume this interesting story nevertheless.

The firm of Rhodus & Green has dissolved and Mr. Green's place has been taken by Mr. Rollie Harris. The firm is now known as Harris, Rhodus & Co. Mr. Green has bought out Mr. Gabbard, of the corner store, and will carry on business at that stand.

We wonder if the dog law is being enforced. It should be with a shot gun, if the worthless curs with which the town is overrun cannot otherwise be made to stop their night howling. We fail to see why a cur has more rights in this place than a tired citizen.

At a meeting of the G. A. R. outpost at Disputanta last Saturday, some 200 or more people from that section gathered together, including 25 or 30 comrades of the G. A. R. Parades, speaking and music, together with a beautiful outdoor spread, made the occasion an enjoyable and helpful one.

There are many plain, industrious, simple people in Berea and elsewhere who are living quiet lives, paying their debts, helping their friends, and trying not to hate their enemies, whose names do not get into the paper. Their doings are not particularly interesting to the multitude. We put this item into the Citizen to let its subscribers know that there are such people here and that the world is not made up of those alone who get into trouble.

It is of interest to every community to know that Carl Schurz is dead. Carl Schurz was an idealist who first built castles in the air and then went to work to put good strong foundations under them. He was too original and too sincere to work within political or other organizations long at a time, and so was charged with inconsistency, but the only thoroughly consistent man is one who has been dead long enough

to have been thoroughly embalmed. Carl Schurz was thoroughly alive and his memory and ideas will live forever.

A Mr. Collins, who lived with Julius Hacker on Jackson street, died last week and his body was taken to Laurel Creek for burial.

Four of the College students made up the improvised band which went to the G. A. R. meeting at Disputanta last Saturday and furnished patriotic music for the occasion. The strains evolved by Messrs. Boggs, Disney, Treadway and Eastman were greatly appreciated by the listening people.

There was a temperance lecture at the Baptist church Wednesday night by Rev. David Tatum, of Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Tatum was formerly at the head of the Home for the Friendless in Cleveland, but for 36 years has been engaged in temperance work. A small but appreciative audience was present at the lecture.

The Carnegie Pension Fund.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie, who is giving the magnificent new Library Building to Berea, has set aside a large sum of money to be used by trustees in paying certain pensions to college professors who have retired from active teaching.

These trustees have decided that they will include in their list of colleges only those which meet certain requirements, and these requirements are such as to shut out all the colleges of this state with one possible exception. Berea meets all other requirements, but is cut out because its professors give instruction in the Academy and Normal Department as well as in the College itself.

Bible Class Hold Lawn Party.

An enjoyable lawn fete was given Monday evening on Treasurer T. J. Osborne's lawn by the members of Mrs. A. E. Thomson's Bible Class. About twenty young people were present and were served with delicious ice cream sherbet, and cake.

The evening selected proved ideal for the affair, and the place was one well adapted to a lawn party.

Chinese lanterns were used as a means of illumination, as well as for giving to the affair a rich Oriental effect.

Games were indulged in till about 8:45 o'clock, when the party dispersed, taking with them the remembrance of an enjoyable evening.

As a result of the sympathy shown for and the assistance rendered to the sufferers from the effects of the eruption of Vesuvius by the King and Queen of Italy, there is a much better state of feeling toward the government in southern Italy than has ever been before. It is hoped that this bringing the King in close contact with the poverty of the south will result in something being done to ameliorate the condition of the people of that section of Italy.

Some Rules for Correspondents.

In spelling proper names, name of persons or places, write plainly. We can guess at other things, but we don't like to guess at names.

Try to get your correspondence in by Tuesday night, or by Wednesday noon at latest, still if something important has happened, we want it even if you can't get it to us before Thursday.

We reserve the right to alter or to leave out anything that we consider too personal or not of sufficient interest for the majority of our readers.

We want correspondence from all parts of the country. Let us know what is happening in your locality.

Sign your name to every letter you send us. We will not publish your name unless you consent to it, but must know who has written the communication.

One Cold and Another

The season's first cold may be slight—may yield to early treatment, but the next cold will hang on longer; it will be more troublesome, too. Unnecessary to take chances on that second one. Scott's Emulsion is a preventive as well as a cure. Take

SCOTT'S EMULSION

when colds abound and you'll have no cold. Take it when the cold is contracted and it checks inflammation, heals the membranes of the throat and lungs and drives the cold out.

Send for free sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists

409-415 Pearl Street, New York

50c. and \$1.00 - All druggists

The Home-Spun Fair.

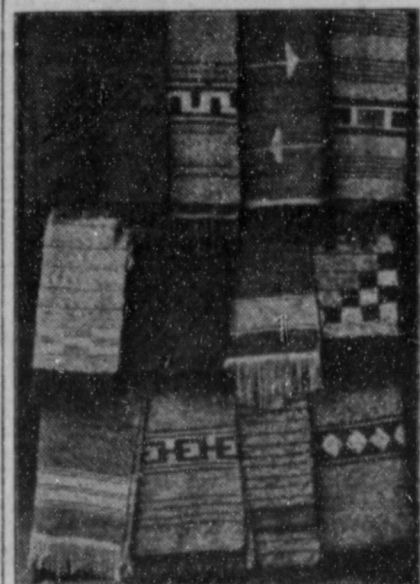
Skill is the power of the hand guided by an intelligent mind. The beauty of the coverlids which our mountain friends make tell of an intelligence which planned the pattern and then guided the hand to reproduce it in the loom. The well-made axe-handle is the expression of a master mind directing the willing hand.

Berea College believes in practical education—the education which not only gives knowledge but teaches how to use it.

There are many fireside industries that are expressions of just this kind of practical intelligence, and Berea College wishes to encourage all such industries and for several years has conducted a Home-Spun Fair on Commencement day and has given premiums for the best and second-best of each exhibit.

The premium-list has been revised this year and we hope our friends will carefully read it and the rules governing exhibits, and will plan to enter one or more articles. Here is an opportunity to take a premium and also to make a sale of the article, if you so desire.

We are offering a premium of \$1.50 for the best, and 75c for the second-best hickory or oak split basket (melon shape). These should not be larger than a half-bushel basket, and smaller sizes will find a readier sale. We hope some enterprising boy will make a number of fine split baskets, enter them for a prize and gain the \$1.50 premium and also sell them for a good sum. We can hear the money jingling in the pocket of the most enterprising boy. Who is he?



Rules Governing Entries at the Home-Spun Fair.

1. All goods or articles entered for premium must have been made since June 7, 1905.

2. There must be at least ten yds. in each piece of linsey-woolsey, jeans or linen entered for a premium; all-wool twilled blankets, and cotton and wool blankets must be 5 1/2 yards long.

3. All dyes used must be vegetable, not commercial dyes, and the receipt used in dyeing yarns and thread must be given in writing with each colored sample.

4. Only second-class premiums will be given for second-class articles when no first-class articles are entered.

5. Entries may be made at any time from noon to 4 p. m. on Tuesday, June 5, or from 7 a. m. to 10 a. m. on Wednesday, June 6, 1906. Articles can be offered for sale after 10 a. m. Wednesday, June 6, 1906, but cannot be entered for premium.

Premium List.

	1st Prem.	2nd Prem.
Home-spun Coverlids . . .	\$2.00	\$1.00
Home-spun Table-spreads . . .	1.00	.50
Dimity Counterpanes . . .	2.00	1.00
All-wool jeans, 10 yards . . .	2.00	1.00
Cotton and Wool jeans, 10 yards . . .	1.00	.50
Linsey (Linen and Wool) 10 yards . . .	2.00	1.00
Linsey (Cotton and Wool) 10 yards . . .	1.00	.50
All-wool Dress Flannel, 10 yards . . .	2.00	1.00
Home-spun All-Wool Blankets (twilled) 5 1/2 yards . . .	2.00	1.00
Home-spun Cotton and Wool Blankets, 5 1/2 yds . . .	1.00	.50
Figured Linen, 10 yards . . .	1.50	.75
Double Weave Linen, 10 yards . . .	2.00	1.00
Plain Linen, 10 yards . . .	1.00	.50
Rag Carpet, a web . . .	2.00	1.00
Rag Rugs . . .	1.00	.50
Corn Husk Mats . . .	.50	.25
Hickory or Oak Split Baskets . . .	1.50	.75
Axe Handles . . .	.50	.25
Wooden Fork and Spoon . . .	.50	.25
Hand-made Chair . . .	1.50	.75
Hand-made Saddle . . .	1.50	.75
Knit Socks of Home-spun Yarn, Indigo Blue or Blue and White . . .	.50	.25
Knit Mittens of Home-spun Yarn, Indigo Blue and White . . .	.50	.25

For one cut, number 400 chain cotton and 25 threads wool-yarn, coarse enough for coverlid-weaving, and spun on hand-wheel; also for one cut of hand-spun linen thread the following special premiums are offered, provided receipt of dye accompany each colored sample.

	1st Prem.	2nd Prem.
Indigo Blue, dark . . .	1.00	.50
Yellow . . .	1.00	.50
Light Green . . .	2.00	.50
Brown . . .	1.00	.50
Madder Red . . .	1.00	.50

Home products not included in the list of premiums may be exhibited and offered for sale.

Come and enjoy Commencement and bring some article for exhibit in the Home-Spun Fair.

Take a Kodak with You

The Porter Drug Co.

(INCORPORATED)

At the Up-to-Date Grocery

YOU CAN BUY

the very best and freshest goods. I get them fresh two or three times a week; no stuff that has been on hand.

Standard Sugar Corn . . . . .	.06
Fire proof Oil . . . . .	.12
Good Flour . . . . .	.60
Very Best Flour . . . . .	.65
Best Navy Beans . . . . .	.04
Brown Sugar . . . . .	.04

I sell a complete line of tinware, all kinds of staple and fancy groceries, hardware, hay, all kinds seed potatoes and mill feed. Prompt delivery to all parts of city.

W. D. LOGSDON, Prop.

...Furniture is a Necessity...

You must have it to make your home or room look and feel comfortable for the winter. There is no better time to buy than now and we have the things you need: Kitchen, Dining-room and Parlor Furniture, Bed-room Suites, Desks, Carpets, Window Shades, Pictures, etc.

LOUIS O. LESTER

Next to the Mill, Chestnut Ave.,
Phone 93

Spring is here

and everybody wants new and up-to-date goods, and we have them. Consisting of suits for men and boys. Shoes at all prices, for men, women and children. A nice line of ladies' skirts. Men's and boys' hats of latest styles, and a full line of men's and women's furnishing goods. Call and see our spring goods before buying.

Our golden rule: "Treat your customers right if you expect their future patronage."

The New Cash Store

RHODUS, GREEN & CO., PROPRIETORS.

SUMMARY OF THE IMPORTANT NEWS.

Interesting Happenings That Occurred During the Past Few Days.

ACTION OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

Exciting Events in the United States and Foreign Countries Condensed For the Busy Reader—Crimes and Casualties.

Congressional Items.

Representative Stanley, Kentucky, introduced two resolutions seeking information of the president and the department of commerce and labor as to existence of a "Tobacco trust" or a combination in restraint of trade between the American, the Continental and the Imperial Tobacco Cos.

Senator Platt introduced a joint resolution prohibiting polygamy. It provided that "Neither polygamy nor polygamous practices shall exist in the United States or any place subject to its jurisdiction."

Senator Dick introduced a bill proposing that a bronze medal of honor shall be issued to each surviving soldier who enlisted under the first call of President Lincoln for 75,000 troops.

The senate has heard from its anti-pass amendment to the railroad rate bill in the shape of a number of protests from many people who will be affected by it, including especially Washington attorneys of the roads. It will be reconsidered.

Three hundred and twenty pension bills were passed by the house in one hour and a half. This record has never been equaled in the disposition of pension legislation.

Mr. Hepburn, in the house, made a vigorous attack upon the court-martial system of the navy, and especially criticized the officers responsible for the accidents that have happened to ships of the navy.

Senator Bailey's non-suspension amendment applying to orders of the interstate commerce commission as covered by the railroad rate bill, which has occupied so much of the attention of the senate in connection with that bill, was adversely disposed of by the decisive vote of 23 to 54.

Miscellaneous.

At the meeting of the reconstruction committee, San Francisco, a resolution was adopted declaring that the wages for public and private employment at ordinary and unskilled labor should be \$2.50 for nine hours.

Although being strongly urged by many influential interests to call an early special session of the California legislature, Gov. Pardee is in no haste to take action in the matter. As an outcome of his statements, the committee on special legislation decided on special legislation decided to draft a call for the legislature and to frame the bills which the governor will be asked to recommend for enactment.

That the authorities have no intention of loosening the reins which have held the liquor dealers in check in San Francisco was made plain by an emphatic declaration from Mayor Schmitz that all drinking places will be closed for an indefinite period. A number of saloon proprietors had in course of construction temporary buildings. To these the commissioners issued a warning advising them that the number of saloon licenses to be issued in the future would be greatly curtailed and that it was unwise for them to incur any expense in the way of temporary building operations.

Without a single hitch and with only a minor incident to mar the memorable day, the Russian parliament was inaugurated. The weather was superb and the stage management of the impressive ceremony at the winter palace, where Emperor Nicholas delivered the speech from the throne to the members of the two houses, was perfect. Such a spectacle perhaps never before has been witnessed on the earth of stage. The message in reality was less a throne speech than a greeting, and required only three minutes for its delivery.

The drama, which was inaugurated at St. Petersburg, was denounced by M. Gorky, the Russian author, in an appeal which he has issued. In it Gorky declared that the Russian people know they must have a revolution in order to be free. Gorky's appeal is entitled by him "An open letter to the authors of free America."

The Finnish diet sent an address of greeting to the Russian national parliament declaring that the prospects now open to Russia arouse sincere joy among the Finnish people.

Sam Sims, a negro who killed the horse upon which Constable Lamar Hendricks, at Jackson, Miss., was attempting to arrest him, was riding, was taken from the authorities and lynched.

Moses Haas, arrested in New York in connection with the cotton report "leak" in the department of agriculture, Washington, in which former Statistician E. S. Holmes, Jr., and Frederick H. Peckham were involved, was discharged from custody by Judge Holt of the United States court.

In connection with the international philatelic exhibition, which will open in London May 22, it is announced that the celebrated collection of Hawaiian stamps of H. J. Crocker, of San Francisco, valued at over \$45,000, was dispatched to London a few days before the earthquake.

That Zion City affairs shall be ruled by a committee of three, one chosen by Voliva, one by Dowie and one by the circuit court judges hearing the case, they to have charge until the injunction matter is finally disposed of, is the probable temporary settlement of the legal battle between the Zion City factions.

Detectives from the district attorney's office, New York, visited the supply department of the Mutual Life Insurance Co. and took possession of account books, cancelled checks and one document which they conveyed to the criminal courts building.

An action was begun in the supreme court, Brooklyn, by Francis T. Williams M. Robert S. and G. B. Ingraham against the International Salt Co., the so-called salt trust, and N. S. Beardslee and E. P. McDermott as receivers of the National Salt Co., for an accounting.

Judge S. A. Armstrong, of Celina, who heard the motion to quash indictments pending against County Commissioners David F. Owens and Ignatius Stechschulte and County Surveyor Oliver C. Talbot, in connection with the so-called bridge trust cases, overruled the motion.

Over 800 citizens of Franklin county, Miss., charged with being members of an alleged white-capper organization, pleaded guilty before Judge Niles on the charge of intimidating government homesteaders and were each assessed the minimum fine of \$25 and three months imprisonment. Among those indicted was the sheriff of Franklin county.

Gen. Count Alexis Pavolich Ignatieff, formerly governor of Kieff, was assassinated, it is supposed, by an agent of the revolutionists, who had marked him as one of their victims.

The interstate commerce commission met in Chicago to hear evidence from railroad men and independent oil refiners in regard to the relationship between the Standard Oil Co. and certain railroads. A large number of witnesses have been subpoenaed and it is expected the hearing will last some time. This hearing is a continuation of one begun in Kansas City.

Charged with having embezzled upwards of \$100,000 from his employers, Edwin S. Greenfield, head clerk of the banking and brokerage firm of Harrison Snyder & Son, of Philadelphia, was arrested and held in \$10,000 bail. Greenfield made a full confession.

In a heavy storm which swept Lake Erie the barges Algeria and Iron Queen sank within two miles of the breakwater, off the mouth of the Cuyahoga river. With the former, her captain, Martin Elen, and George Walton, engineer, went down and were drowned, while the steward and two companions lost their lives in the Iron Queen.

Attorney General Moody says: The government has filed in the circuit court of the United States for the District of Indiana a petition for an injunction against certain associations, corporations and individuals comprising what is known as the drug trust of the United States.

During the voyage of the steamer Faulk from India to the Fiji Islands, 124 coolies were taken sick with cholera, and 61 died.

Authority to resume the game of football at Harvard, which was ordered to be discontinued on account of the brutality of the contest, has been given by a vote of the board of overseers of Harvard college. Nine of the 24 members of the board, however, including President Eliot, registered themselves as opposed to the continuance of football.

Robert J. Wynne, American consul general at London, former postmaster general of the United States, will arrive in New York to testify in post office conspiracy cases at Washington.

City Treasurer James V. Falker, Newburyport, Mass., has been arrested charged with shortage in his accounts.

The mutilated body of an unknown young woman was discovered by two laborers in the East river almost directly under the Brooklyn bridge. Most of the clothing had been torn from the body. A letter, dated Cleveland, March 27, was found on the body, addressed to "Dear Kate," apparently written by the dead woman's sister and was signed "Mariann." The body was that of a woman between 25 and 30 years old, about five feet tall, with black hair and regular features.

Counsel for Mrs. Duke filed an appeal carrying to the court of errors and appeals, New Jersey, the divorce granted to her husband, James B. Duke.

The eruption of Mt. Vesuvius is diminishing. The ashes have now taken the direction of Pompeii and Opatano, while some ashes have fallen at Somma.

At a business session of the conference at Charities and Corrections, in Philadelphia, Minneapolis was selected as the next place of meeting, date to be determined later.

The Electric Properties Co., of New York, which John F. Wallace, former chief engineer of the Panama canal, is to be identified, was incorporated with a capital of \$12,000,000.

Select Councilmen Edward J. Edwards and Max Friedman, Real Estate Agent Joseph M. Dixon, Dr. H. P. Ashe and Policeman Stephen Carr, who were arrested last week in the crusade against graft and vice that is being carried on by the police of Pittsburgh, were held for court after a hearing before police magistrates.

Charles McCarthy, 41, ladderman, with Ladder 2, of East Boston, committed suicide by drinking whisky and carbolic acid and finally shooting himself through the heart in Holy Cross cemetery, Malden. A funeral was in progress at the time.

Work will be resumed by the mine workers throughout the anthracite field. The repairmen and any others necessary to prepare the collieries for general operations report for work first. The agreement entered into in New York between the operators and the sub-scale committee was formally ratified.

The session of the coal operators of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio was occupied by the discussion of the best way to lay their proposed plans of arbitration before President Roosevelt.

A resolution expressing appreciation of the "self-sacrifice shown by President John Mitchell and the scale committee of the anthracite miners' union in their determination to avoid a strike," was adopted by the Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor, in New York.

Late general orders from national headquarters of the Women's Relief Corps by President Abbie Adams, announce that the 24th national convention of the organization will be held in Minneapolis, August 16 and 17.

The strike of 1,500 funeral drivers in New York City has tied up the undertaking business so completely that about one hundred and fifty bodies remained unburied. Hearses and carriages were driven away from churches, mourners were kept waiting all day in homes of the dead, and in several instances non-union drivers of hearses and carriages were attacked in the street and police protection became necessary.

The United States government secured an unconditional surrender in the United States circuit court at St. Paul of the paper trust, against which the attorney general began a suit to dissolve a combination between the General Paper Co. and 23 other defendants on the ground that an agreement had been entered into by the defendants in restraint of interstate commerce.

Maj. Frank Huntoon, of New York, filed in the court of chancery, New Jersey, an appeal from the decision of Vice Chancellor Pitney advising a decree of divorce for James B. Duke. The adjudgment that he was to pay \$3,000 for counsel fees is also objected to.

The world's record high run, 18-inch ball, two in, was broken by Willie Hoppe, in Chicago, who set the new mark at 307. The former record was held by Louis Cure at 255. Hoppe made the record in the game with Jake Schaefer, whom he defeated in eight innings by the score of 500 to 193.

William H. Lewis, for many years treasurer of the Monon railroad and known to railroad men throughout the United States, died suddenly of heart disease.

The boilers of the Big Pine Lumber Co.'s plant at Colfax, La., exploded, killing three men and partially wrecking the plant.

The extradition bill covering the convention between the Balfour government and the United States for the inclusion of bribery among extraditable crimes, passed its second reading in the house of lords, London.

A number of prominent members of the order of B'nai B'rith, who will go from Cleveland to attend the annual meeting of that body in Terre Haute, Ind., May 20, have announced that they will present to the convention a proposition to erect a statue of the late Secretary of State John Hay in Washington.

Vice President Lewis, of United Mine Workers of America, says that 3,000 miners have returned to work in Indiana and Ohio under the 1903 scale, receiving their full demand, and in some cases in Ohio even more than this. The additional concession in Ohio was placing all the men under the tonnage system.

The coal mines bill, the object of which is to gradually reduce the hours of work till they reach the eight-hour limit in 1909 without reducing wages, was passed unanimously on second reading in the house of lords, London. The bill affects 670,000 persons.

Edwin S. Holmes, Jr., formerly assistant statistician of the agricultural department, Washington, filed a demurrer to an indictment returned against him charging conspiracy in connection with the cotton leak investigation. He set up that no crime is charged in the indictment and declares there is not sufficient information upon which he can base a defense. It is also declared that each and every count in the indictment is bad in substance.

Vice President Fairbanks was 54 years old May 11. He spent his time presiding over the senate in one of the busiest days of the session. He received the congratulations of his friends in the senate as well as many messages from friends throughout the country.

Vice President Fairbanks, who was scheduled to deliver an address at the general conference M. E. church south, Birmingham, Ala., was unable to leave Washington on account of public duty.

The late Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison, who was killed by being thrown from an automobile on Long Island, left an estate valued at more than \$4,000,000.

True bills were found by the federal grand jury against four of the bank clerks arrested in connection with the failure of the Enterprise National bank, of Allegheny, Pa. They are charged with making false entries and false certification of checks.

It is announced that all the locomotive and machine shops of the Erie railroad have resumed work with full forces.

By an explosion in a rolling mill of the Dupont powder works, Wilmington, Del., William McCrea was instantly killed and James Camero fatally injured.

TROUBLE IN ZION CITY.

A Dowie Meeting Broken Up By Opposing Faction.

A Second Disturbance Was Caused By Reading of a Letter Stating That Dowie's Wife Had Been Healed By His Prayers.

Chicago, Ill.—At a meeting over which John Alexander Dowie presided at Zion City Sunday afternoon was broken up by a number of followers of the opposing faction, assisted by several outsiders, and before the crowd dispersed a free fight occurred.

Dowie was addressing the audience, numbering about six hundred, and made the statement that the overseers of the Voliva faction were thieves and robbers. At once a number of those in the audience were on their feet shouting "No, no; you are the robber; why don't you pay your debts?" The disturbance became so violent that a Zion guard was sent to restore order. The guard took hold of an old gray headed man, who was loudest in his demands for Dowie to pay his obligations, and this was a signal for a free fight. A dozen men seized the guard and were about to drag him down the aisle when Gladstone Dowie and Deacon Arrington mounted the platform and called upon the audience not to create a disturbance and to take their seats.

Dowie was so weak that he had to be carried from his carriage into the tabernacle by two attendants.

At an afternoon meeting called for Dowie adherents only, but which was invaded by a large number of those who were riotous at the former meeting, Dowie precipitated a second general disturbance. He caused to be read a letter from one of his supporters, stating that the writer's wife had passed safely through the crisis of a serious illness while Dowie prayed for her. This fact Dowie compared with the case of Mrs. Cantel, wife of an overseer, who died last Friday without medical attention while Voliva and his supporters were offering prayers for her recovery. Dowie declared that he feared the woman would die because she had associated herself with the rebels. Immediately there was a storm of hisses and shouts of "Shame, shame!"

"There is death in store for more of you if this rebellion keeps on," continued Dowie. Again the people sprang from their chairs, shouting and gesticulating, until the tumult became so general that Dowie was again obliged to bring the meeting to a close.

CARL SCHURZ IS DEAD.

Passed Away at His Home in New York Surrounded By His Family.

New York.—The condition of Carl Schurz took a serious turn Sunday night. Earlier in the day it was thought Mr. Schurz had made a substantial improvement, but shortly before 10 o'clock the following bulletin was issued by the attending physicians:

"More frequently unconscious since noon. New attack of pulmonary oedema, thus far moderate. Temperature, pulse and respiration rising. Condition most serious."

Carl Schurz died at 4:30. His family was at his bedside.

MRS. JEFFERSON DAVIS BETTER.

Grandson's Crisis Is Passed and No Cause For Alarm.

New York.—Mrs. Jefferson Davis, who is ill in this city and whose condition was considered grave, is better. Jefferson Davis Davis, a grandson of Mrs. Davis, gave out the following statement: "My grandmother rallied wonderfully following the arrival of the family. The physicians say that the crisis is passed and there is now no cause for alarm. The family will remain with her for two weeks. She was 80 years old last Monday."

200 FUNERALS IN NEW YORK.

Drivers and Owners Adjust Difficulty and Men Resume Work.

New York.—More than two hundred funerals were held in Greater New York Sunday, the 1,500 union funeral drivers, who struck last week, having returned to work. An amicable adjustment of the differences between the drivers and the Funeral Coach Owners' association was arrived at early Sunday, after what was practically an all-night conference between representatives of the two organizations. The drivers won their fight, securing shorter hours, a two-dollar increase in weekly wages and recognition of their union.

To Be the Guest of Honor.

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Celebrates Fiftieth Anniversary.

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Enormous Gathering at Funeral.

Tunis.—The funeral of Sidi Mohammed El Hadji Bey, of Tunis, took place before an enormous gathering of natives and Europeans, and the French military and civil authorities.

STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

"HOME COMING WEEK."

Gov. Beckham Issues a Proclamation Commanding All the Faithful.

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Hopkinsville, Ky., May 10.—Henry Grove, aged 12, son of B. F. Grove, a well-known citizen, picked up a live electric wire and as a result will lose two fingers off his right hand and may die.

REDUCTION OF BURLEY

Tobacco Acreage Recommended By President Stuart.

Mt. Sterling, Ky., May 12.—The Kentucky and Ohio Burley Tobacco association has begun making arrangements to control the crop of burley tobacco raised this year. The organization has been held intact during the winter, and Archibald Stuart, president, has sent out letters of encouragement to growers, insisting on their standing firm. He urges the curtailing of the acreage by 33 per cent. this year, and says that he believes a small crop will command an average price of 14 cents per pound. The organization of the company in the various counties of the burley district will at once be gone over and permanent officers elected. The company is now in a safe way for finances with which to handle the crop, and it is stated work will at once begin toward securing the pledge of 90 per cent. of the tobacco raised in burley territory. The raisers who entered into the contract last year realized better prices than they would have done, and the indications point to a successful realization of the hopes of the president and his associates. The company will have stronger backing against the trust this year than ever before.

RECENT ACT

Legislature on Turnpike Bonds Upheld By Court of Appeals.

Frankfort, Ky., May 12.—The case of Anna Durrett vs. Sheriff of Kenton county was affirmed by the court of appeals. The judgment upholds the validity of the act of the recent legislature which provided for the redemption of the Kenton county turnpike bonds issued under a plan that was held to be unjust by the courts. In summing up the case the opinion says: "The power of fixing the burden of taxation to meet the indebtedness arising from the construction of turnpikes in Kenton county being originally possessed by the legislature, when it was afterward ascertained that the first plan was unjust and inequitable it was within the province of the law-making power to readjust this burden upon a new and more equitable plan."

The court also affirmed the case of the trustees of the Latonia graded school vs. the Latonia board of education from Kenton county, and held that the board is entitled to immediate possession and control of all Latonia's school property.

COL. GAINES RETIRES.

No Longer Inspector General of the State Guard.

Frankfort, Ky., May 11.—It is stated at the department of the adjutant general that Col. Noel Gaines, who has for several years held the place of inspector general of the state guard, had retired from that position. Gen. Henry R. Lawrence fills the place on approval of the governor. Col. Gaines had just returned here from an inspection of the several companies of the guard in connection with an officer of the United States army.

MCCLINTOCK'S SUIT

Against the Republican Committee Has Caused a Sensation.

Paris, Ky., May 12.—A sensation was created here when it became known that James D. McClintock had filed suit for \$25,000 damages against the seven members of the republican county committee who recently passed resolutions expelling him from the republican party and appointing sergeant-at-arms to keep him out of party meetings. The resolutions also censured him. They were later declared by committee as not approved by them.

WANTED INJUNCTION.

But Postponement Is Made To Enable Miners To Move.

Covington, Ky., May 10.—An application for a restraining order against striking miners and officers of the United Mine Workers of America at Stearns, Ky., was brought to the clerk of the United States court by Attorney J. N. Sharp, of Williamsburg, but was not filed because in the meantime further time was granted the striking miners to move out of the company's houses in Whitley county.

New Lexington Line.

Mt. Sterling, Ky., May 12.—The Paris-Mt. Sterling Electric Railway Co. was incorporated with a capital of \$100,000. The incorporators are: J. M. Bigstaff, H. C. McKee, Mt. Sterling; H. A. Power, H. J. Neely, R. C. Talbot, Paris; J. T. Collins and W. A. Thomson, North Middletown.

Died Returning From Funeral.

Lexington, Ky., May 12.—While returning from the funeral of Mrs. Mary McPherson, who was burned to death, Mrs. John Chambers, her lifelong friend, stopped at a neighbor's to rest, and dropped dead as she was sitting down to dinner.

Saloonists Raise Defense Fund.

Lexington, Ky., May 12.—Local saloon keepers declare nearly every one of the 144 saloons will be opened Sunday, despite Mayor Thomas A. Combs' orders contrary, and subscribed \$3,500 to test the constitutionality of the law.

SUMMARY OF THE IMPORTANT NEWS.

Interesting Happenings That Occurred During the Past Few Days.

ACTION OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

Exciting Events in the United States and Foreign Countries Condensed For the Busy Reader—Crimes and Casualties.

Congressional Items.

Representative Stanley, Kentucky, introduced two resolutions seeking information of the president and the department of commerce and labor as to existence of a "Tobacco trust" or a combination in restraint of trade between the American, the Continental and the Imperial Tobacco Cos.

Senator Platt introduced a joint resolution prohibiting polygamy. It provided that "Neither polygamy nor polygamous practices shall exist in the United States or any place subject to its jurisdiction."

Senator Dick introduced a bill proposing that a bronze medal of honor shall be issued to each surviving soldier who enlisted under the first call of President Lincoln for 75,000 troops.

The senate has heard from its anti-pass amendment to the railroad rate bill in the shape of a number of protests from many people who will be affected by it, including especially Washington attorneys of the roads. It will be reconsidered.

Three hundred and twenty pension bills were passed by the house in one hour and a half. This record has never been equaled in the disposition of pension legislation.

Mr. Hepburn, in the house, made a vigorous attack upon the court-martial system of the navy, and especially criticised the officers responsible for the accidents that have happened to ships of the navy.

Senator Bailey's non-suspension amendment applying to orders of the interstate commerce commission as covered by the railroad rate bill, which has occupied so much of the attention of the senate in connection with that bill, was adversely disposed of by the decisive vote of 23 to 54.

Miscellaneous.

At the meeting of the reconstruction committee, San Francisco, a resolution was adopted declaring that the wages for public and private employment at ordinary and unskilled labor should be \$2.50 for nine hours.

Although being strongly urged by many influential interests to call an early special session of the California legislature, Gov. Pardee is in no haste to take action in the matter. As an outcome of his statements, the committee on special legislation decided to draft a call for the legislature and to frame the bills which the governor will be asked to recommend for enactment.

That the authorities have no intention of loosening the reins which have held the liquor dealers in check in San Francisco was made plain by an emphatic declaration from Mayor Schmitz that all drinking places will be closed for an indefinite period. A number of saloon proprietors had in course of construction temporary buildings. To these the commissioners issued a warning advising them that the number of saloon licenses to be issued in the future would be greatly curtailed and that it was unwise for them to incur any expense in the way of temporary building operations.

Without a single hitch and with only a minor incident to mar the memorable day, the Russian parliament was inaugurated. The weather was superb and the stage management of the impressive ceremony at the winter palace, where Emperor Nicholas delivered the speech from the throne to the members of the two houses, was perfect. Such a spectacle perhaps never before has been witnessed on the earth of stage. The message in reality was less a throne speech than a greeting, and required only three minutes for its delivery.

The duma, which was inaugurated at St. Petersburg, was denounced by M. Gorky, the Russian author, in an appeal, which he has issued. In it Gorky declared that the Russian people know they must have a revolution in order to be free. Gorky's appeal is entitled by him "An open letter to the authors of free America."

The Finnish diet sent an address of greeting to the Russian national parliament declaring that the prospects now open to Russia arouse sincere joy among the Finnish people.

Sam Sims, a negro who killed the horse upon which Constable Lamar Hendricks, at Jackson, Miss., was attempting to arrest him, was riding, was taken from the authorities and lynched.

Moses Haas, arrested in New York in connection with the cotton report "leak" in the department of agriculture, Washington, in which former statistician E. S. Holmes, jr., and Frederick H. Peckham were involved, was discharged from custody by Judge Holt of the United States court.

In connection with the international philatelic exhibition, which will open in London May 22, it is announced that the celebrated collection of Hawaiian stamps of H. J. Crocker, of San Francisco, valued at over \$45,000, was dispatched to London a few days before the earthquake.

That Zion City affairs shall be ruled by a committee of three, one chosen by Voliva, one by Dowle and one by the circuit court judges hearing the case, they to have charge until the injunction matter is finally disposed of, is the probable temporary settlement of the legal battle between the Zion City factions.

Detectives from the district attorney's office, New York, visited the supply department of the Mutual Life Insurance Co. and took possession of account books, cancelled checks and one document which they conveyed to the criminal courts building.

An action was begun in the supreme court, Brooklyn, by Francis T. Williams, M. Robert S. and G. B. Ingraham against the International Salt Co., the so-called salt trust, and N. S. Beardslee and E. P. McDermott as receivers of the National Salt Co., for an accounting.

Judge S. A. Armstrong, of Celina, who heard the motion to quash indictments pending against County Commissioners David F. Owens and Ignatius Stechschulte and County Surveyor Oliver C. Talbot, in connection with the so-called bridge trust cases, overruled the motion.

Over 800 citizens of Franklin county, Miss., charged with being members of an alleged white-capper organization, pleaded guilty before Judge Niles on the charge of intimidating government homesteaders and were each assessed the minimum fine of \$25 and three months imprisonment. Among those indicted was the sheriff of Franklin county.

Gen. Count Alexis Pavlovich Ignatieff, formerly governor of Kieff, was assassinated, it is supposed, by an agent of the revolutionists, who had marked him as one of their victims.

The interstate commerce commission met in Chicago to hear evidence from railroad men and independent oil refiners in regard to the relationship between the Standard Oil Co. and certain railroads. A large number of witnesses have been subpoenaed and it is expected the hearing will last some time. This hearing is a continuation of one begun in Kansas City.

Charged with having embezzled upwards of \$100,000 from his employers, Edwin S. Greenfield, head clerk of the banking and brokerage firm of Harrison Snyder & Son, of Philadelphia, was arrested and held in \$10,000 bail. Greenfield made a full confession.

In a heavy storm which swept Lake Erie the barges Algeria and Iron Queen sank within two miles of the breakwater, off the mouth of the Cuyahoga river. With the former, her captain, Martin Eiben, and George Walton, engineman, went down and were drowned, while the steward and two companions lost their lives in the Iron Queen.

Attorney General Moody says: The government has filed in the circuit court of the United States for the District of Indiana a petition for an injunction against certain associations, corporations and individuals comprising what is known as the drug trust of the United States.

During the voyage of the steamer Faulk from India to the Fiji Islands, 124 coolies were taken sick with cholera, and 61 died.

Authority to resume the game of football at Harvard, which was ordered to be discontinued on account of the brutality of the contest, has been given by a vote of the board of overseers of Harvard college. Nine of the 24 members of the board, however, including President Elliot, registered themselves as opposed to the continuance of football.

Robert J. Wynne, American consul general at London, former postmaster general of the United States, will arrive in New York to testify in post office conspiracy cases at Washington.

City Treasurer James V. Falter, Newburyport, Mass., has been arrested charged with shortage in his accounts.

The mutilated body of an unknown young woman was discovered by two laborers in the East river almost directly under the Brooklyn bridge. Most of the clothing had been torn from the body. A letter, dated Cleveland, March 27, was found on the body, addressed to "Dear Kate," apparently written by the dead woman's sister and was signed "Marlann." The body was that of a woman between 25 and 30 years old, about five feet tall, with black hair and regular features.

Counsel for Mrs. Duke filed an appeal carrying to the court of errors and appeals, New Jersey, the divorce granted to her husband, James B. Duke.

The eruption of Mt. Vesuvius is diminishing. The ashes have now taken the direction of Pompeii and Ottajano, while some ashes have fallen at Somma.

At a business session of the conference at Charities and Corrections, in Philadelphia, Minneapolis was selected as the next place of meeting, date to be determined later.

The Electric Properties Co., of New York, with which John F. Wallace, former chief engineer of the Panama canal, is to be identified, was incorporated with a capital of \$12,000,000.

Select Councilmen Edward J. Edwards and Max Friedman, Real Estate Agent Joseph M. Dixon, Dr. H. P. Ashe and Policeman Stephen Carr, who were arrested last week in the crusade against graft and vice that is being carried on by the police of Pittsburgh, were held for court after a hearing before police magistrates.

Charles McCarthy, 41, ladderman, with Ladder 2, of East Boston, committed suicide by drinking whisky and carbolic acid and finally shooting himself through the heart in Holy Cross cemetery, Malden. A funeral was in progress at the time.

Work will be resumed by the mine workers throughout the anthracite field. The repairmen and any others necessary to prepare the collieries for general operations report for work first. The agreement entered into in New York between the operators and the sub-scale committee was formally ratified.

The session of the coal operators of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio was occupied by the discussion of the best way to lay their proposed plans of arbitration before President Roosevelt.

A resolution expressing appreciation of the "self-sacrifice shown by President John Mitchell and the scale committee of the anthracite miners' union in their determination to avoid a strike," was adopted by the Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor, in New York.

Late general orders from national headquarters of the Women's Relief Corps by President Abbie Adams, announce that the 24th national convention of the organization will be held in Minneapolis, August 16 and 17.

The strike of 1,500 funeral drivers in New York City has tied up the undertaking business so completely that about one hundred and fifty bodies remained unburied. Hearses and carriages were driven away from churches, mourners were kept waiting all day in homes of the dead, and in several instances non-union drivers of hearses and carriages were attacked in the street and police protection became necessary.

The United States government secured an unconditional surrender in the United States circuit court at St. Paul of the paper trust, against which the attorney general began a suit to dissolve a combination between the General Paper Co. and 23 other defendants on the ground that an agreement had been entered into by the defendants in restraint of interstate commerce.

Maj. Frank Huntoon, of New York, filed in the court of chancery, New Jersey, an appeal from the decision of Vice Chancellor Pitney advising a decree of divorce for James B. Duke. The adjudgment that he was to pay \$5,000 for counsel fees is also objected to.

The world's record high run, 18-inch ball, two in, was broken by Willie Hoppe, in Chicago, who set the new mark at 307. The former record was held by Louis Cure at 255. Hoppe made the record in the game with Jake Schaefer, whom he defeated in eight innings by the score of 500 to 193.

William H. Lewis, for many years treasurer of the Monon railroad and known to railroad men throughout the United States, died suddenly of heart disease.

The boilers of the Big Pine Lumber Co.'s plant at Colfax, La., exploded, killing three men and partially wrecking the plant.

The extradition bill covering the convention between the Balfour government and the United States for the inclusion of bribery among extraditable crimes, passed its second reading in the house of lords, London.

A number of prominent members of the order of B'nai B'rith, who will go from Cleveland to attend the annual meeting of that body in Terre Haute, Ind., May 20, have announced that they will present to the convention a proposition to erect a statue of the late Secretary of State John Hay in Washington.

Vice President Lewis, of United Mine Workers of America, says that 3,000 miners have returned to work in Indiana and Ohio under the 1903 scale, receiving their full demand, and in some cases in Ohio even more than this. The additional concession in Ohio was placing all the men under the tonnage system.

The coal mines bill, the object of which is to gradually reduce the hours of work till they reach the eight-hour limit in 1908 without reducing wages, was passed unanimously on second reading in the house of lords, London. The bill affects 670,000 persons.

Edwin S. Holmes, jr., formerly assistant statistician of the agricultural department, Washington, fled a defaulter to an indictment returned against him charging conspiracy in connection with the cotton leak investigation. He set up that no crime is charged in the indictment and declares there is not sufficient information upon which he can base a defense. It is also declared that each and every count in the indictment is bad in substance.

Vice President Fairbanks was 54 years old May 11. He spent his time presiding over the senate in one of the busiest days of the session. He received the congratulations of his friends in the senate as well as many messages from friends throughout the country.

Vice President Fairbanks, who was scheduled to deliver an address at the general conference M. E. church south, Birmingham, Ala., was unable to leave Washington on account of public duty.

The late Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison, who was killed by being thrown from an automobile on Long Island, left an estate valued at more than \$4,000,000.

True bills were found by the federal grand jury against four of the bank clerks arrested in connection with the failure of the Enterprise National bank, of Allegheny, Pa. They are charged with making false entries and false certification of checks.

It is announced that all the locomotive and machine shops of the Erie railroad have resumed work with full forces.

By an explosion in a rolling mill of the Dupont powder works, Wilmington, Del., William McCrea was instantly killed and James Cammo fatally injured.

TROUBLE IN ZION CITY.

A Dowle Meeting Broken Up By Opposing Faction.

A Second Disturbance Was Caused By Reading of a Letter Stating That Dowle's Wife Had Been Healed By His Prayers.

Chicago, Ill.—At a meeting over which John Alexander Dowle presided at Zion City Sunday afternoon was broken up by a number of followers of the opposing faction, assisted by several outsiders, and before the crowd dispersed a free fight occurred.

Dowle was addressing the audience, numbering about six hundred, and made the statement that the overseers of the Voliva faction were thieves and robbers. At once a number of those in the audience were on their feet shouting "No, no; you are the robber; why don't you pay your debts?" The disturbance became so violent that a Zion guard was sent to restore order. The guard took hold of an old gray headed man, who was loudest in his demands for Dowle to pay his obligations, and this was a signal for a free fight. A dozen men seized the guard and were about to drag him down the aisle when Gladstone Dowle and Deacon Arrington mounted the platform and called upon the audience not to create a disturbance and to take their seats.

Dowle was so weak that he had to be carried from his carriage into the tabernacle by two attendants.

At an afternoon meeting called for Dowle adherents only, but which was invaded by a large number of those who were riotous at the former meeting, Dowle precipitated a second general disturbance. He caused to be read a letter from one of his supporters, stating that the writer's wife had passed safely through the crisis of a serious illness while Dowle prayed for her. This fact Dowle compared with the case of Mrs. Cantel, wife of an overseer, who died last Friday without medical attention while Voliva and his supporters were offering prayers for her recovery. Dowle declared that he feared the woman would die because she had associated herself with the rebels. Immediately there was a storm of hisses and shouts of "Shame, shame!"

"There is death in store for more of you if this rebellion keeps on," continued Dowle. Again the people sprang from their chairs, shouting and gesticulating, until the tumult became so general that Dowle was again obliged to bring the meeting to a close.

CARL SCHURZ IS DEAD.

Passed Away at His Home in New York Surrounded By His Family.

New York.—The condition of Carl Schurz took a serious turn Sunday night. Earlier in the day it was thought Mr. Schurz had made a substantial improvement, but shortly before 10 o'clock the following bulletin was issued by the attending physicians:

"More frequently unconscious since noon. New attack of pulmonary oedema, thus far moderate. Temperature, pulse and respiration rising. Condition most serious."

Carl Schurz died at 4:30. His family was at his bedside.

MRS. JEFFERSON DAVIS BETTER.

Grandson States Crisis Is Passed and No Cause For Alarm.

New York.—Mrs. Jefferson Davis, who is ill in this city and whose condition was considered grave, is better. Jefferson Hays Davis, a grandson of Mrs. Davis, gave out the following statement: "My grandmother rallied wonderfully following the arrival of the family. The physicians say that the crisis is passed and there is now no cause for alarm. The family will remain with her for two weeks. She was 80 years old last Monday."

200 FUNERALS IN NEW YORK.

Drivers and Owners Adjust Difficulty and Men Resume Work.

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REDUCTION OF BURLEY

Tobacco Acreage Recommended By President Stuart.

Mt. Sterling, Ky., May 12.—The Kentucky and Ohio Burley Tobacco association has begun making arrangements to control the crop of burley tobacco raised this year. The organization has been held intact during the winter, and Archibald Stuart, president, has sent out letters of encouragement to growers, insisting on their standing firm. He urges the curtailing of the acreage by 33 per cent. this year, and says that he believes a small crop will command an average price of 14 cents per pound. The organization of the company in the various counties of the burley district will at once be gone over and permanent officers elected. The company is now in a safe way for finances with which to handle the crop, and it is stated work will at once begin toward securing the pledge of 90 per cent. of the tobacco raised in burley territory. The raisers who entered into the contract last year realized better prices than they would have done, and the indications point to a successful realization of the hopes of the president and his associates. The company will have stronger backing against the trust this year than ever before.

RECENT ACT

Legislature on Turnpike Bonds Upheld By Court of Appeals.

Frankfort, Ky., May 12.—The case of Anna Durrett vs. Sheriff of Kenton county was affirmed by the court of appeals. The judgment upholds the validity of the act of the recent legislature which provided for the redemption of the Kenton county turnpike bonds issued under a plan that was held to be unjust by the courts. In summing up the case the opinion says: "The power of fixing the burden of taxation to meet the indebtedness arising from the construction of turnpikes in Kenton county being originally possessed by the legislature, when it was afterward ascertained that the first plan was unjust and inequitable it was within the province of the law-making power to readjust this burden upon a new and more equitable plan."

The court also affirmed the case of the trustees of the Latonia graded school vs. the Latonia board of education from Kenton county, and held that the board is entitled to immediate possession and control of all Latonia's school property.

COL. GAINES RETIRES.

No Longer Inspector General of the State Guard.

Frankfort, Ky., May 11.—It is stated at the department of the adjutant general that Col. Noel Gaines, who has for several years held the place of inspector general of the state guard, had retired from that position. Gen. Henry R. Lawrence fills the place on approval of the governor. Col. Gaines had just returned here from an inspection of the several companies of the guard in connection with an officer of the United States army.

M'CLINTOCK'S SUIT

Against the Republican Committee Has Caused a Sensation.

Paris, Ky., May 12.—A sensation was created here when it became known that James D. McClintock had filed suit for \$25,000 damages against the seven members of the republican county committee who recently passed resolutions expelling him from the republican party and appointing sergeant-at-arms to keep him out of party meetings. The resolutions also censured him. They were later declared by committee as not approved by them.

WANTED INJUNCTION.

But Postponement Is Made To Enable Miners To Move.

Covington, Ky., May 10.—An application for a restraining order against striking miners and officers of the United Mine Workers of America at Stearns, Ky., was brought to the clerk of the United States court by Attorney J. N. Sharp, of Williamsburg, but was not filed because in the meantime further time was granted the striking miners to move out of the company's houses in Whitley county.

New Lexington Line.

Mt. Sterling, Ky., May 12.—The Paris-Mt. Sterling Electric Railway Co. was incorporated with a capital of \$100,000. The incorporators are: J. M. Bigstaff, H. C. McKee, Mt. Sterling; H. A. Power, H. J. Neely, R. C. Talbott, Paris; J. T. Collins and W. A. Thomson, North Middletown.

Died Returning From Funeral.

Lexington, Ky., May 12.—While returning from the funeral of Mrs. Mary McPherson, who was burned to death, Mrs. John Chambers, her lifelong friend, stopped at a neighbor's to rest, and dropped dead as she was sitting down to dinner.

Saloonists Raise Defense Fund.

Lexington, Ky., May 12.—Local saloon keepers declare nearly every one of the 114 saloons will be opened Sunday, despite Mayor Thomas A. Combs' orders contrary, and subscribed \$3,500 to test the constitutionality of the law.

Eastern Kentucky News

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly

MADISON COUNTY.

WHITES STATION.
May 12.—O. C. McWilliams sold his hogs to J. W. Ballard for 5¢ cts. —Steve Walker is very low with pneumonia. —Farris Maupin rode Harbor Smith's new bicycle from Richmond yesterday. —Mrs. Joe Mason and daughter Leota went to Lexington recently to visit relatives there. —There is Sunday school at Silver Creek chapel every Sunday morning. R. L. Potts is superintendent. —Ben Potts and daughter Ida have been the guests of his brother, R. L. Potts, the last few days.

PILOT KNOB.

May 14.—Services in memory of Miss Gertrude Settle were held at Pilot Knob church Sunday, May 13. The memorial address was delivered by M. O. P. Jackson, and was followed by a short talk by Miss Robinson. Rev. A. Coker and Rev. Parsons then preached sermons suitable for the occasion. Nearly a thousand persons were present, including several Berea College people. A free dinner was served on the grounds which every one seemed to enjoy thoroughly.

WALLACETON.

May 13.—Reuben Gabbard and family, of Kingston, visited his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Gabbard, Saturday night. —Ebb Broekman and family were the guests of G. B. Gabbard last Sunday. —Uncle David McCollum's house caught fire last Saturday afternoon, but the fire was put out before any great damage was done. —Ogg & Ogg, merchants of Wallacetown, have closed out their store and John Chasteen, of Berea, is going to stock the store with groceries. —Mrs. Alice Clark, of Dog Walk, visited Mrs. Sue Holcomb last Sunday. —Jack Frost paid us an unwelcome visit on the 9th inst. —John Wylie, Sr., who has been quite sick, is out again. —Clay Conn and wife were the guests of Bodie Day and family Thursday night.

BIG HILL.

May 14.—Joe Crissillis and little children and sister Lida, of Lancaster, spent Saturday and Sunday with Mrs. Julia C. Green and family, and also attended the memorial service at Pilot Knob. —Mrs. Pittman and her two sons visited Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Bingham and family Monday. —Mrs. Amanda Baker is very sick. —Miss Ellen Bryant, who has been staying with Mrs. Luisa Hazwood, of Mote, was at home last night. —Miss Minerva McKeehan spent Wednesday of last week with Miss Flora Green. —Willie Casteel and Mat Green visited N. D. Casteel and wife Sunday of last week. —Miss Belle Bingham visited friends and relatives at Mote last week. —Sunday school was dismissed at this place Sunday morning on account of the preaching at Pilot Knob. —There will be Sunday school next Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. Let every one come and have good lessons. —Miss Josie Quinn was married to Mr. Will Cornelison, of Kingston, at this place Sunday of last week. The matrimonial rites were solemnized by Rev. R. L. Ambrose.

DREYFUS.

May 15.—We are having fine weather now and the farmers are all nearly done planting corn. —L. C. Powell purchased a nice horse court day from W. E. Adams, of Nicholasville; price, \$150. —Dr. Moss Gipsom, of Richmond, was in this vicinity last week. —J. K. Sandlin, of this place, has sold his farm to William Jones, of Kirby Knob. —Married, on the 6th inst., Mr. Joe Todd to Miss Clara Winkler. May success and happiness follow them all through life. —Sunday schools are progressing nicely at the Baptist church and at the Christian church. All are invited to attend both. —Charley Rogers and wife and little son Jessie were the guests of J. C. Powell and family Saturday night. —Quite a large crowd from this place attended church at Pilot Knob Sunday. —Dan Sandlin, of Station Camp, is visiting relatives here this week. —Take the Citizen and get the news.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY.

ROCKFORD.

May 15.—Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Linville attended Sunday School at Scaffold Cane Sunday. —Quite a large crowd attended the candy breaking at Mr. J. E. McGuire's Saturday night. All seemed to enjoy themselves fine. —Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Rich are the proud parents of a baby girl. —Miss Virginia Payne visited her cousin, Miss Mattie McGuire, Saturday and Sunday. —Miss Ida McCollum was at Rockford Sunday eve. —Mae Todd visited her cousin, Miss Beulah Viars, Saturday and Sunday. —Success to the Citizen and its many readers.

JACKSON COUNTY.

EVERGREEN.

May 14.—Rev. D. B. Clemmons filled his last appointment at Pine Grove Sunday. —The Sunday school at Martin Valley is growing. —Miss Annie Powell and sister of Chugry Deadeney, visited Pine Grove Sunday. —L. B. Martin is ready to plant his new ground. —Winfield Scott has gone to his new home at Emery Amy's. —Hard Mallicoat is having a fine lot of tanbark peeled. —Mr. J. W. Jones was on Walker's Branch Monday on business. —Mr. R. F. Jones has returned from McKee where he has been attending court. —Ed Lake is burning off his new ground.

SAND GAP.

May 14.—Dogwood winter has been quite severe in this vicinity, and Jack Frost has recently been visiting us. —But in spite of cold weather farmers are going ahead with their work; and the elick of the corn planter, and the long lonesome but inspiring sound of "Gee haw Bob," and "Gee haw Bill" is heard on the hill-side and in the valley. —Mrs. David Durham and Jas. Johnson have been very ill, but under care of Dr. Baker are rapidly improving. —A few weeks ago in the big fire at Sand Gap, James Durham got his mustache burned off. Jim says he feels awfully lonesome, and that he did not know how much company his mustache was until it was burned off. Everybody mistakes Jim now for his father, and says, "Hello, Uncle Riddle." —Benjamin Gabbard, our traveling salesman, is at home for a few days. —James and Edward Durham recently paid Wind Cave friends an extended visit. —Alex Perry, of Long Branch, passed through here Saturday evening, en route to Lawyer Morris's, of Clover Bottom. Mr. Morris is attending a suit for Mr. Perry. —Rev. Wm. Powell and children attended church at Pine Grove Sunday. —E. E. Durham attended Memorial meeting at Pilot Knob Sunday and reports a nice time. —J. R. Kerby and wife and Aunt Jane Durham recently visited J. R. Durham. —Rev. Samuel Bryant of Big Hill, has been visiting relatives here. —C. S. Durham visited home folks Sunday. —Dr. Hurley and family have moved into their nice home at Sand Gap. —Sherman Durham is working for Horace Durham. —Henry Combs visited Mr. and Mrs. David Cole a short time ago.

A Close View.

TELESCOPE PROPRIETOR: "Step up, ladies and gents, and view the planet Mars. One penny, mum."
OLD LADY: "Oh, lor! Hain't it round and smooth!"
TELESCOPE PROPRIETOR: "Will the bald-headed gent please step away from the front of the instrument?"
Tit Bits.

See the College Farm advertisement of first class fertilizers. Buy some and see your crops grow. Bed rock prices.

Biliousness

That sallow, yellow look, those terrible headaches, that dulled brain; all these things spell biliousness, which is the direct result of a liver which fails to perform its functions in a natural way. Before you can destroy that bilious condition you must get your liver in form and nothing will accomplish this so quickly or so thoroughly as

Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin

This remedy is the most valuable one obtainable for all liver and kindred troubles, possessing properties which drive it directly to the affected parts. Better than pills, oils, salts and nauseous purgatives which aggravate conditions and leave the sufferer in worse condition than before.

Formerly afflicted ones, now well and strong, pay eloquent tribute to its efficacy and power.

DR. CALDWELL'S SYRUP PEPSIN can be obtained in both dollar and half-dollar sizes from all druggists. Your money will be refunded if it does not benefit you.

Your postal card request will bring by return mail our new booklet, "DR. CALDWELL'S BOOK OF WONDERS," and free sample to those who have never tried this wonderful remedy. Write for it today.

PEPSIN SYRUP CO.
Monticello, Illinois

For Sale by S. E. WELCH, Jr.
BEREA, KY.

DR. ROBERTSON'S SPEECH.

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.]

But to come back to that seed selection, to show the meaning of picking the biggest in all things. One of my friends did that with oats for twelve years in succession. Got a big harvest last year—twenty-six bushels to the acre more on land where he had sowed the selected seed than from another field right beside it. And each of his bushels weighed ten pounds more than did a bushel from the other field. It is worth your while, where you have obstinate soil, to do this. And then select your best boys and your best girls and save at all costs to give them a chance for education. The big heads will lift up civilization and society as much as the big heads will lift up the crops in the field. Select the big-hearted boys, the large-hearted girls, to come here and get training as teachers, and they will lift the spirit of the community.

In a place in Canada a school garden among the Irish-Scotch people has been started. I believe some people in this locality have Irish and Scotch names and are of that descent. Very fine people, those Irish, some wonderfully quick. One of them was building a brick chimney and he did not like to be criticized. A neighbor said, Why, Mike, that chimney aint plumb." Mike went back and took a look at it. "Faith, and it's none of your business, but it's more than plumb."

Well the school garden was started, a fence was put around it and the children painted the posts. In two years the fences had been renewed at twenty farms in that locality. The children would go home and say, Why can't we have a fence like that. And so with the flowers, though they didn't have any as beautiful as those you have here tonight. And now you can't go anywhere up there without finding flowers in the windows and in the front yards. And there they lived by growing potatoes. There is a story about the potato: a very proud young man from England came over and was telling a Yankee what a lot his ancestors had done and what glorious and great people they were and that he was only laughing, and the Yankee said, "I suppose he's about like the potato—the best part of him's underground."

We had the boys spray the potato crops once and they got 50 per cent more yield. The schoolhouse should help in the productiveness of the locality in teaching these things, to keep back disease, to keep back the insects. And these things cost money; but no school system ever cost a people one-tenth of what ignorance costs the people,—that is the most costly of all conditions, ignorance. No, not quite—not quite the most costly. Perhaps I will say the most costly is the want of managing ability. That comes partly from ignorance, partly from want of training and partly from want of spirit.

That's costly, because that keeps a man down near the level of the animal instead of lifting him up near his Maker, who promised that he should have dominion over the world. No that is not the most costly, not even ignorance or want of ability. The most costly condition among any people is want of good-will and co-operation. That puts the people back where the savages were, each man alone, every stranger an enemy; no kindly feeling, no co-operation for the good of the whole by each individual or doing for each what no man could do alone. In every community ignorance costs life, costs health, costs happiness. Want of ability prevents children from having a chance—and that is all that is worth living for in this world. The greatest thing in the world is not wealth and is not health but is love for one's kind, given and gotten back. That is what makes life permanently glorious in the humblest person and the greatest king. You think of my late beloved sovereign, Queen Victoria. How did she get her power? By the might of the great British navy. Strength of the English arms? No; resting in the affections of a people—a free people loving liberty, prizing intelligence. And resting on that basis her throne is everywhere secure while human love can last.

Therefore, the most costly thing is the want of good will. And the schoolhouse must come and develop that in every boy's heart. Beloved, if you would follow the One Great Leader, the only Teacher, then love one another. That's the fruit of the schoolhouse. And what is money worth but to spend in the largest way for the youth of the land? When a man grows old, he looks back over his life and says, What was worth while? I dined that fellow; I had him; I was the brighter man; I drove the harder bargain; I grew rich; he was made poor. But go back of it all. Was it worth while? A widow in a town owned a lot; I got it for \$500; worth \$5,000 today; won't sell yet; want \$3,000. Made \$5,500 clear on that deal. That worth while? No,

I don't feel any better for that; but I remember there was once a small boy who didn't have a chance; no money there; I helped him to get into school; I helped that school; my heart got the old life back again; that was worth while, yes, that was worth while. And you young people have that in your power—to help the boy to live better, to make the mountain boy what he ought to be. Remember these three things: It is better always to love flowers than to crush them; better always to love pets than to chase them; better always to love every man than to hate anybody. Never any exception; always, whether the boy is willing and grateful or unwilling and stubborn; better to forgive the lad than resent his condition; and better above all things to serve other people and serve truly than to gain the whole world for yourself. I wish you that glory that rests upon you as teachers, gaining in scholarship from the halls of this college, gaining in character to help in the uplift of your own localities, practicing self denial in preparing for this work that is worth while—Berea will be proud of you, its sons and daughters, making these glorious United States a land of liberty and righteousness, so that you pass on to future generations more than you got from your ancestors.

Parties desiring to rent sewing machines for a month or more can get some at R. H. Chrisman's Furniture store.

See the College Farm advertisement of first-class fertilizers. Buy some and see your crops grow. Bed-rock prices.

A good square piano for sale or rent at Chrisman's, the furniture man.

House to Rent.

A house is for rent on Center Street. Eight rooms, good barn and good garden. Apply to J. J. Brannaman, Berea.

Buckeye Fertilizers

If you wish to raise big crops, if you have a tomato contract, buy Buckeye Fertilizers at the Farm Barn, Berea College. Prices right.

Chicago Tailoring Company

Mr. W. L. Flanery represents this well known tailoring company in Berea, and will fit you to stylish clothing of the best material and made to order at the most reasonable prices. See him before you order a ready made suit.

EAST END MEAT MARKET

I have good, young Beef and Pork at all times at my Meat Market and Grocery Store at the east end of Chestnut street. Also good, fresh Groceries at lowest possible prices. Call and see me and save money.

B. F. HARRISON,
Phone 106.

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Has the paint on your house ever stuck five years?
HAMMAR PAINT will stick five years!

Because The essential qualifications of a lasting paint, viz., perfectly blended pigments and pure linseed oil, are what you get when HAMMAR PAINT is used.

You do not know the quality of oil used in ready mixed paint.

You do not know how long the ready mixed paint has been standing. Hammar Condensed Paint is nothing but a perfect blend of paint pigments. You add thereto an equal portion of pure linseed oil. The result is a paint that you know contains pure linseed oil without adulteration.

A paint that always has lasted five years and always will.

But to make it safe for you to buy Hammar paint, we will guarantee it to last five years or money back. This guarantee is backed by a half million in cash and by the Great Hammar Paint House of St. Louis, with the reputation of a third of a century back of it for honorable dealing. Drop in some day and let me tell you something about paint that's new.

J. P. BICKNELL,
Berea, Ky.



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LICENSED EMBALMER AND UNDERTAKER.

Successor to B. R. Robinson.

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C. C. Rhodus sells fertilizer too. A good stock of a good article. See him before buying.

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